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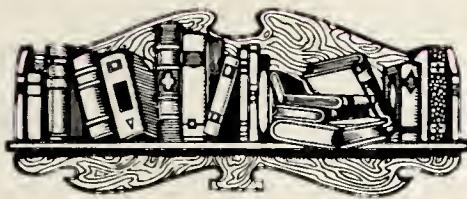
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THE
GRAHAM-PATTERSON
FAMILY HISTORY



By
Donald Dean Parker, Sr.
Published by the Author

1947

DEDICATION

The Graham-Patterson Family History is dedicated to the many descendants of the Grahams and Pattersons who participated whole-heartedly in World War I and II to make, if possible, the world safe for democracy and to insure the four freedoms for themselves and for all mankind. Their participation may have been with the fleet, with the army, on the farm, in the factory, or in the many other civilian activities which war called forth. Some few made the supreme sacrifice.

May the spirit of British-American cooperation, shown in these two great ordeals of our time, be continued in the years to come as the people of the great English-speaking nations strive to safeguard their own freedoms and those of all other peoples.

PREFACE 1385469

The Graham-Patterson ancestral lines are traced back to about 1695 in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Other lines are also traced as far as church registers permit. The history contains genealogical data regarding some 600 individuals bearing the following surnames:

Anderson Beatty Behrens Bewley Boland Bonthron Blackie
Burn Campbell Casey Cole Cook Daniels Davidson
Doornink Fairbairn Hall Forrester Hawke Franklin Graham
Hills Holland Hope Hotson Hubbard Hughes Laidlaw
Lawrence Liddel Little Knox Magill Mann McKay
Mathieson Mercer Murray Nelson Nicholson Park Parker
Prosser Robinson Rundell Sather Scotson Slyster Patterson
Stonnell Sutton Telford Wallace Wharton Telfer Wilson
Of the 600 individuals about 155 are Grahams; 70 Pattersons, etc.

Descendants are now scattered widely over the world. In addition to Scotland, England, Wales, Ireland, India, Australia, and New Zealand, descendants now live, or have lived, in many parts of the United States, as shown on the map on page 174.

In addition to individual biographical sketches the history contains sections on Dumfriesshire, its physical characteristics and history; its parishes: Eskdalemuir, Westerkirk, Middlebie, and Dalton; Scotland and its history; Border Days and Border Ways; Thomas Telford, numerous maps, pictures, and indexes.

Christmas, 1947

Donald Dean Parker, Sr.

Brookings, South Dakota, U.S.A.

Bibliography

About thirty works were consulted in the writing of the history. These references may be found on the following pages: 6, 9, 12, 15, 17, 25, 32, 39, 40, 49-54, 56, 72, 89, 151, 160, 162, 163, 169, 170, 171, 173, and 139. Many other works (not necessarily consulted) relating to the same subject matter may be found listed on pages 169 and 170.

PATRONS

This separately-bound edition of the Graham-Patterson Family History has been limited to about seventy-five copies for the following institutions, libraries, and persons in the United States (arranged alphabetically by states): State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama; Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.; Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas; American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.; New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.; Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich.; Minnesota Historical Society, Saint Paul, Minn.; Missouri Historical Society, Saint Louis, Mo.; State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; New-York Historical Society, New York, N.Y.; Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio; State Library, Harrisburg, Penn.; Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, R.I.; Tennessee State Library, Nashville, Tenn.; Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah; National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D.C.; Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.

The following Graham descendants, an account of whom will be found at the page indicated after each address: Arthur W. Little family, 1701 W. 100th Place, Chicago, Ill., p. 76; Mrs. David Wm. Boland, 1442 W. Idaho Ave., St. Paul, Minn., p. 79; Mrs. Hiram A. Cole, 815 Metomen St., Ripon, Wis., p. 77; Mrs. John H. Doornink, Baldwin, Wis., p. 83; Mrs. Joseph E. Rundell, Roberts, Wis., p. 78; Robert Malcolm Graham, St. Croix Falls, Wis., p. 79; Mrs. George Wm. Graham and family, New Richmond, Wis., p. 72, 79. The following Graham-Patterson descendants: Matthew Philip Hawke, 6708 Division Ave., Birmingham, Ala., p. 102; Albert John Hawke, 740 E. 90th St., Chicago, Ill., p. 103; Mrs. Harold E. Peterson, Route 3, Box 61, Belvidere, Ill., p. 103.

The following British libraries: The Dumfriesshire Libraries, Dumfries, Scotland; National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh; Tullie House, Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery, Carlisle, Cumberland, England.

The following Graham-Patterson descendants: John Wm. Scotson, 96 Drove Road, Biggleswade, Beds., p. 106; David Graham Scotson, 79 Beaumont Road, Carlisle, p. 128; Mrs. John Burn, 8 Richmond Road, Redcar, Yorkshire, p. 122; George P. Forrester, Sandy Brow, Thursby, Cumberland, p. 107; Mrs. John Jos. Wilson, "Ullswater" 3 Gables Place, Morecambe, Lancashire, p. 109; Mrs. Thomas George Nicholson, Sunncroft, Crown Road, Bellevue, Carlisle, p. 114; George Patterson, Braes, Kirtlebridge, Lockerbie, Dumf., p. 116; Mrs. Jean M.P. Nicholson, 14 Carlton St., Edinburgh, p. 118; Joseph George Sproat, Brayton, 36 Seaton Road, Seaton, Workington, Cumb., p. 112. The following Graham descendants: Robert Graham, Carlesgill, Westerkirk, Langholm, Dumf., p. 68; Miss Jean J. Graham, Hillcrest, Langholm, p. 73; Mrs. James A. Graham, Dornock Brow, Eastriggs, Annan, Dumf., p. 74; James B. Graham, 7 Silver St., Doncaster, Yorkshire, p. 80; Robert G. Graham, Brightrigg, Jedburgh, Roxburyshire, p. 74.

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DUMFRIESSHIRE - ITS PHYSICAL AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Dumfriesshire, the home of our Scotch ancestors, lies in the extreme southern part of Scotland, close to the English border where it adjoins Cumberland County. Though it is far from the great centers of population, its position has caused it to play an important part in the political and military affairs of the past.

As in the past, most of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Dumfries, the seat of government, has a population of about 16,000. Middlebie, Canonbie, Moffatt, Kirkconnell, Lockerbie, Langholm, and Annan are the next largest towns, with a population range of 1700 to 4200, respectively.

Due to the hilly nature of about one half the area of the shire, the people live mainly in scattered homesteads or small hamlets in the valley bottoms, or in larger villages and towns on the lowland tracts, which are principally in the south and southwest.

Physically, the shire may be divided into three great vales, parallel to each other, and having a southerly trend - Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale - each drained by a river from which it is named. Each has lesser dales whose streams empty into it, those of Eskdale being the Ewes and Wauchope which empty into the Esk at Langholm, and the Meggat farther north. The three vales slope upward on the northwest, north, and northeast to high hills and ridges, 1500 to 2700 feet above sea level. The ridges form a natural watershed for the three vales and rivers, and they also provide a natural boundary for the shire.

On the uplands there are wide tracts of moorland and hill pasture, lonely, yet awakened by the bleating of sheep and the cry of wild birds. The valleys, watered by a hundred trout streams, which drain much arable and pastoral land, form suitable tracts for the farmer and sheep-raiser. In early autumn, when the harvest crowns the fields, the prospect from one of the great hills is a vast panorama of green and gold, cut with a streak of silver where a river flows. Arable and grass lands are divided into fields by stone dikes, hedges of intermingled thorn and beech, or by iron fences. Great herds and flocks move on numerous pastures. Everywhere comfortable farmsteads appear.

The pastoral aspect of the shire is noteworthy. One half of the whole area is covered with hill-grass and heath, more than one-fifth with permanent pasture, and more than one-fifth is arable land. Thus, very little is left for woodland, water, and waste in a territory divided into 2700 agricultural holdings.

The surface presents no abrupt features. About one half the area is less than 500 feet above sea level. The meadow land slopes gently up to ridges, thence to uplands, and these rise to the spurs which emerge from the barriers on the northern limits of the shire. A certain regularity of surface prevails in every district.

Nearly all the trees and shrubs indigenous to Britain, 60 in number, are found flourishing within Dumfriesshire. There is no trace of the ancient Caledonian Forest and to-day only one twenty-third part of the soil is given over to woodland. On the Springkell estate are many magnificent forest trees, larch, Norway spruce, Scotch fir, silver fir, oak, beech, sycamore, chestnut, lime, ash, and willow. Some of the biggest of these, at a height of five feet, have a girth of from 9 to 17 feet and a height of from 55 to 100 feet. Other fine trees stand on the banks of the Esk between Langholm and Canonbie.

A wonderful variety, 400 of the better known genera, of flowering plants and grasses are found in the shire. Wild deer, wild cattle, and wild cats were still to be found as late as 1800. The wild ox was once common and the wolf was a wild beast of chase in Eskdale in the thirteenth century. The following animals are to be found in the shire to-day: squirrel, weasel, ermine, volv, fox, brown rat, mouse, otter, seal, hedge-hog, rabbit, white hare, and goat. The adder and lizard are not uncommon. In the rivers and lochs are to be found 20 varieties of fish, including trout, pike, salmon, smelt, flounder, minnow, shad, eel and lamprey. On these rivers and lakes are also found the sandpiper, goose, duck, gull, tern, and other waders, swimmers, and divers of several varieties.

The coast line of Dumfriesshire measures 32 miles and forms its southern border together with Cumberland County. Both border on the Solway Firth and the two counties, or shires, are connected by the railway viaduct which spans the channel of the river Eden. The viaduct stretches from Seafield, south of Annan, to Bowness on the English shore. The vast mud flats between the two counties and the two kingdoms open out and at a point south of Torduff the rivers Esk and Eden meet. The velocity with which the tide races up the Solway Firth with a high breast of waters is remarkable. Sir Walter Scott compared it with impulsive human affection: "Love flows like the Solway and ebbs like its tide."

The position of Dumfriesshire, surrounded on three sides by high hills, and on the fourth side lapped by the warm western seas, produces a rather mild climate, marked fertility and longevity. The force of the wind and rain, driven from the ocean into the valleys, is moderated by the high hills toward the north. So serene is Eskdalemuir that a national meteorological station was built there in 1908. In 1909 the mean annual temperature was 46.2° Fahrenheit, the lowest 1.3° on January 27th, and the highest 87° . Snow fell on 19 days during 1909. Eskdalemuir had 51.20 inches of rainfall, though the average for the shire was 49.91 inches. In 1910 Eskdalemuir had 1275 hours of sunshine and the shire as a whole had about one-third of the possible sunshine. One quarter of the days are overcast. Few thunder-storms occur.

The interaction of sunshine, rain, mist, and breezes makes the climate of Dumfriesshire agreeable and invigorating to its people. From 54,597 in 1801, the population rose to 78,057 in 1851. By 1881 it had fallen to 76,140, and by 1911, to 72,824 when the density per mile was 67 while that of Scotland was 157.

HISTORY OF DUMFRIESSHIRE TO THE 16TH CENTURY

Many races have contributed their blood to form the native population of present-day Dumfriesshire, and, in consequence, there is no distinct type of individuals left. These racial strains are essentially the same as those which are found in the county to the south, Cumberland, with the addition of one new strain, the Picts.

Stone-age men lived in the district from about 50,000 to 250,000 years ago. They were followed by Celts, or Gaels, who arrived before 600 B.C., and they in turn were followed by the Brythons, another Celtic people, about 300 B.C.

When in 79 A.D. the Romans pressed into Dumfriesshire, they found a tribal group called Selgovae, probably hunters, occupying the area east of Nithsdale, including Annandale and Eskdale. West of the Nith were the Picts and south of the Solway were the Brigantes. The Romans found the people occupying both sides of what later was known as the Border very warlike. They were able to advance as far north as the forty-mile wide strip of land reaching from the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Clyde, roughly from modern Edinburgh to Glasgow. There they built the Wall of Antonius to hold back the wild hordes of the north. The Romans soon found they had left too many unsubdued natives in their rear and were forced to withdraw from Dumfriesshire and the area north of the Scottish border. They then built the Roman, or Hadrian's, Wall from Bowness on the Solway, past Carlisle, to the North Sea. North of the wall warfare did not cease until the early years of the third century.

About 350 A.D. began a series of events which ended in the downfall of the Roman rule in Britain. The independent Celts in the north renewed their assaults on Hadrian's Wall and in their attacks they were joined by a Celtic people from Ireland known as the Scots. Elsewhere other attacks were being made on the far-flung Roman Empire, and the last Roman soldiers were forced to withdraw from the British Isles by 430 A.D. The Romans had left very few marks of their presence in Dumfriesshire and Scotland. Their possession of Scottish soil was too short and disturbed to produce much impression on native manners or arts. They, however, made many lines of road, and by this means did much to open up the country. They cut down much forest to deprive their enemies of cover, and thus aided in clearing the land. But the most important result of the Roman invasion was the custom of uniting against a common foe which it compelled the tribes of Scotland to learn. At the commencement of the Roman period, the tribes were divided into numerous independent groups, each governed by its own petty king. Their union against the Romans, more or less constantly maintained for nearly three centuries, easily took a more permanent form. The northern tribes ranged themselves under one ruler; the southern tribes did the same. These were known after 430 A.D. as the kingdom of the Northern or Black Picts; and the kingdom of the Southern or Fair Picts. Pict is an old Celtic word meaning a Fighting Man.

After the withdrawal of the Romans, the British, or Kymry, from which Cumberland gets its name, spread over Dumfriesshire and Southern Caledonia, as the southern part of Scotland was then called. These people were piously ministered to by British missionaries whose churches were dedicated to Saint Martin, Saint Ninian, Saint Mungo, and others. Their language survives everywhere in relation to prominent objects described by caer, lin, pen, cors, alt, craig, man, tre, ros, and other terms. Caer means fort and is to be found in Carlisle, Carlyle, Carruthers, Carson, Kerr, Kirkpatrick, locally known as Caeprpatrick, and the like. Persons bearing those names may be the descendants of the early holders of forts.

In turn the British, or Kymry, was overrun by two streams of Celts, one coming directly from Ireland and another descending out of the district about Glasgow. These were the Scots, a Celtic word meaning wanderers or rovers. In the distant past, as is supposed, the Scots came into Ireland from Spain. So thoroughly did these vigorous and powerful people make themselves at home that for many hundred years Ireland was called Scotia, the land of the Scots. Soon after the Romans left, a small colony of Scots moved over to Argyleshire, northwest of Glasgow. They gradually increased in power and numbers until the two Pict kingdoms had to admit a third kingdom into Caledonia. When about 730 A.D. the two Pict kingdoms went to war, the Scots joined the Northern Picts in a struggle which lasted for a century. The Scots were joined by their kindred in Ireland and soon dominated the Northern Picts in their fight against the Southern Picts. By 843 A.D. Kenneth McAlpine, king of the Scots, became king over the whole of North Britain. Thereafter the country began to be called Scotland instead of Caledonia.

History has brought down to us only mere snatches of these long and bloody struggles. Doubtless many a deed was done fit to be sung to the harp by grey-haired bards. In many a strath and on many a plain and moor the clash of spears on the sounding shields rose amid the yell of battle. The cloven skull, long afterwards turned up by the plow, told the might of the arm that swung the whistling broadsword in days of yore.

The Scots who migrated to Dumfriesshire became well enough established to fix certain place-names in the district, such as auchens, bens, glens, duns, drums, bracks, minnys, and corries. Too, they brought the clan system which survived in the shire to the fifteenth century. Numerous families whose surname begins with Mac are still to be found in the border district, though such names are not in the majority.

For a time the people of Dumfriesshire may have been trilingual. The mixed population, following the arrival of the Scots, next met invading Angles and Saxons, Danes, and Norsemen from the sixth to the tenth century. The presence of these newcomers in the shire is seen in place-names which indicate their origin. Everywhere one finds localities distinguished by Anglo-Danish words ending in -dale, -garth, -wald, -haugh, -cleuch, -burn, -water, -holm, and many others. The coming of the Norsemen round the west coasts in viking expeditions, finally to settle in Cumberland, Dumfries-

shire, and Galloway as farmers, had a modifying effect upon the tongue of the earlier Scandinavian and Danish conquerors, of which there are manifest traces on both sides of the Borders. The ending 'beck' in Waterbeck means a stream; 'bie' in Middlebie, Canonby, and Lockerbie means a farm. Even to-day farmers occasionally use 'elding' for fuel, 'siler' for sieve, 'handsel' for bargain, 'gowpenfull' for both hands full, 'quey' for a young cow; and when the poachers of the 'hopes', 'sikes', and 'gills' of Eskdale refer to the "loister" or "waster", with its witters - barbs - and the "roughics", or dry branches which light "the burned water", they are using the nomenclature of their predecessors there, the Norsemen, farmers, and hunters. The influence of the Angles may be traceable in that similarity to modern German pronunciation which distinguishes the Dumfriessian's expressions.

It is probable that the present physical characters of the inhabitants of Dumfriesshire are chiefly due to the incoming of the Danes and Norsemen, though other elements which preceded and followed them also had their influence.

In 1092 the son of William the Conqueror went to the North of England, conquered Cumberland, and established the present boundary between England and Scotland. Though Dumfriesshire remained forever a part of Scotland there was an influx of Saxons which came from parts of England overrun by the Normans under William the Conqueror and his successors. The Scottish king, Malcolm Canmore, welcomed these Saxons into the lowlands of Scotland. Into Dumfriesshire came the families of Bruce, Jardine, Johnston, and various others. The incoming of multitudes of Southerners produced a vast but peaceful revolution since, but for that Saxon influx, the mother tongue of Dumfriesshire and Scotland would still probably have been Gaelic and not English.

This period marked one of the bloodiest epochs along the Borders. On one occasion the Norman king built a new castle on the Tyne, giving Newcastle-on-Tyne its name. This was the first of a chain of forts erected along the Borders for defence against the Scots. Until 1307 the kingdoms of Scotland and England were frequently at war. Great armies assembled at Carlisle and at Dumfries, the seat of government in the shire. In Dumfries in 1306 Robert Bruce began the war which insured Scotland's independence from English control. For nearly 250 years thereafter the proximity of the burgh to the Border exposed it and the shire to the wasting raids of the English, carried on by freebooting parties and by more worthy groups. These hostile visits, each with its retaliatory forays southward into Cumberland and elsewhere, did not terminate until 1551.

Active border warfare was resumed in the sixteenth century and conflicts continued thereafter at intervals until Scotland and England were united under one ruler in 1707. Even then, the Articles of Union were publicly burned at the Dumfries market cross, for it was not easy to forget the centuries-long conflict between the peoples representing the two nations which met on the Border.

SCOTLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

A person of pure Scotch descent had 32 ancestors living in Scotland in 1800, 64 in 1766, 128 in 1733, and 256 in the year the eighteenth century opened. It is well worth while looking at the Scotland of this period to see what the country in general was like. Most of the notes which follow were taken from Amelia Hutchison Stirling's book - "A Sketch of Scottish Industrial and Social History..." pages 27-35, 114-115, 127-128, and 133-134.

"At the beginning of the eighteenth century, Scotland was a miserably poor country; its soil ill-cultivated and unproductive, its towns, according to modern ideas, few and small, its manufactures rude and unimportant, its trade insignificant. Almost the only manufactures were those of linen and coarse woollen materials, the yarn of which was spun by the women in their homes, and afterwards woven on hand-looms by village weavers.

The gloom, which undoubtedly hung over the opening of the eighteenth century in Scotland, was largely due to the failure of that ill-fated venture (the Darien Scheme, promoted by William Paterson), by which hundreds of Scottish people were ruined, and the progress of commerce was retarded for many years.

Another cause of the gloom and poverty...was the succession of seven years, beginning in 1696... During those years, the crops, unripened by summer sun, were blighted by early frosts, and famine spread over the land. Cattle perished in thousands; men and women had to hunt, and even fight, for their food; and so many died from starvation that it was sometimes found impossible to bury them.

The houses of the labourers and small farmers were mere hovels, built of stone without mortar, and turf, with roofs of turf or heather, and consisting often only of one room, in which sometimes at night the cattle might be found tethered at one end, while the family slept at the other. Even the houses of the "lairds", or land-owners, were lacking in many things which the home of every mechanic possesses nowadays. The walls were unpapered, the floors carpetless, for wall-papers and carpets were almost unknown in Scotland till after the middle of the century. No proper road connected an outlying group of farm cottages with town or village, or even one village or small town with another. Only a track, made by the hoofs of cattle, and in wet weather almost impassable, led through the ill-cultivated fields of oats and barley, which, together with the rough "kail-yard", or garden, supplied all the food of the labourers and their families. Beef and mutton they seldom tasted.

Almost entirely cut off, at least in winter, from the nearest town, the dwellers in the country knew little of what was going on in the outer world. We are told that country ministers in those days often prayed for the king weeks after his death!

"Working-hours were long in the country, and wages very low... Besides working in the fields, farm labourers often built their own cottages, and made what rude furniture they possessed, as well as some of the primitive tools used in agriculture, and the horn spoons and mugs which were their only table utensils, all the members of a family eating out of one dish. The women spun the wool that clothed the family, bruised the barley in the "knocking-stones", which, in the days when no barley-mill existed, every household possessed; baked the bannocks, and brewed the beer, which was the usual drink.

The ground was almost always cultivated in the "run-rig" system - that is, instead of each farmer having a separate field, or fields, of his own, one field would be divided into several strips, or "rigs", of twenty to forty feet in breadth, each of which belonged to a different tenant. Only about half of each "rig" was cultivated, a strip, or "baulk", being left uncultivated on each side to separate each man's rig from his neighbour's. One plough - a very clumsy implement, drawn by eight, and sometimes even twelve, oxen - was owned in common by the tenants of the field...

A farmer usually paid his rent in kind - in oats and barley, and cattle, fowls, and eggs - and twice a year, on term days, a strong of horses might be seen stumbling along the marshy track to the laird's "girnal", or granary, laden with the farmer's rents ... According to an old saw, the yearly produce was divided into three parts -

"Ane to saw, ane to gnaw,
And ane to pay the laird witha'".

Education in Scotland, had always been highly valued; and by means of the Parish School system, it had been sought to bring it within the reach of the poorest long before any such attempt had been made in England. In 1696 the Scottish Parliament had passed an Act which ordered the appointment of a schoolmaster in every parish of Scotland, and the provision of a commodious house for a school...up to the middle of the eighteenth century, we are told, there were large districts in Scotland, even in the Lowlands, where there was neither school nor schoolmaster...

School children had certainly a hard time of it in those days - especially in the country districts. Living often miles from school, they must have been obliged to set out in the cold winter mornings while it was still dark, and to tramp, bare-footed and bare-legged, through rain and storm, over pathless bogs and heather. Each child usually carried his, or her, dinner (which, in the case of the poorest, consisted only of some boiled greens tied up in a cloth); and in winter it was quite common for each to bring as well a peat for the school-room fire! ... In parishes where there was no school-house provided - and these were many - a church, a granary, or a stable, or even a family vault has been known to do duty for a classroom. Often there were no seats for the children, who were obliged to squat on the ground for reading.

School-hours were long, and holidays few and far between. In summer lessons began at seven in the morning, and went on till

six in the evening, with a respite of two hours for meals. In winter the lack of artificial light in the school-house shortened the working day, but even in the dark season school lasted from sunrise to sunset. Saturday was just like other days of the week; and even on Sunday mornings it was usual, at least in some places, for the children to assemble in the school-house, where they were examined in the Bible and the Shorter Catechism by the schoolmaster, and then marched to church under his charge...

From the Parish School, where they were taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Shorter Catechism, boys usually passed at nine years old to the Grammar School, where they learned Latin, and were allowed to speak no other language.

In 1750...agriculture was still in a very backward state all over the country. By the end of the century land was better cultivated in the Lowlands than in any part of Great Britain... By the beginning of the nineteenth century, Englishmen came to Scotland to learn from the farmers in the Lothians.

It was not only in agriculture that the people of Scotland advanced during the last fifty years of the eighteenth century. During that time, roads had been made, canals had been dug, and manufactures of all sorts established. Many unimportant villages had grown into busy little towns... Hawick and the border towns had become important centres of the woollen manufactures...

In 1793 war was declared against France by Britain... The people at that time were wild with hatred of France and terror of invasion... Men of every class, who had never handled a musket in their lives...rushed to enroll themselves... All over the country the sergeants were drilling those new recruits...

During the eighteenth century, many causes helped to induce Scotchmen to emigrate...there was really no work for the young men to do when they grew up to man's estate. The idle and lazy stayed at home and picked up a bare livelihood in some overcrowded trade or calling; while the young men of spirit left the country to seek their fortune elsewhere.

When the union (1707) with England threw open the English colonies to Scotchmen, many made their way to America and the West Indies... After the conquests of Clive in India, large numbers of Scotchmen were drawn thither by the stories of the great wealth of the large new territory which had come under British rule."

The years 1798-1801 were long remembered as "the dear years" when famine was abroad in the land. Oatmeal, the staff of life, was 10 shillings a stone instead of less than two. Wages were as usual, about a shilling a day. The common people of Scotland at the time participated very little in their government. In all of Scotland in 1790 there were but 2652 voters. The population in 1801 was 1,608,420; in 1755 it had been 1,265,380. In 1707 it was estimated at only one million, and in 1500 at one half million.

SCOTLAND AND THE BORDER - 1771

In 1771 Scotland and the Border were at a turning point. The Industrial Revolution, the good roads built by Thomas Telford and others, and modern means of communication were soon to change the region greatly. Critics say that John Buchan in his book, "Sir Walter Scott," has given a very true picture of Scotland of this period. The notes which follow are taken from pages 13-21 of his book. The period immediately preceding this one is dealt with in "Border Days and Border Ways."

"Let us look a little closer at the Scotland of 1771.

The Union of Parliaments in 1707 had been a blessing beyond doubt, but for a quarter of a century it had been a blessing well disguised. The land and the people were grievously poor... The failure of Jacobitism flung Scotland back upon herself and forced her to work out her own salvation. But that bitter task did not increase her love for her southern neighbour. She was conscious of being poverty-stricken and backward, a mere appendage which England...could now neglect. A friendly visitor...might find something to patronize and praise, but the common traveller's tale was only of a bleak land, vile weather, bad inns, bad roads, dirty farms and shabby stone towns... to cross the Border into Cumberland was...to return to civilization and decency.

Nor was Scotland's sense of inferiority likely to be soothed by the attitude of her neighbours. In truth she had given England small cause to love her. The seventeenth century, with its invasion of England by a Scots army...had left an ugly memory. In the early eighteenth century Scotland had been a storm-centre from which came most of the threats to English peace. Scotsmen in droves had journeyed south, and had won fame and fortune in many callings...but their very success increased the unpopularity of their race. There was no one to mediate between the two peoples... Scotsmen were blamed alike for their rudeness and their servility, their clannishness and their passion to get on in the world, their pence-saving prudence and their high-flying politics...

In such a case, disliked abroad and deeply embarrassed at home, Scotland was compelled to look for succour to her own efforts. The victories overseas...and the recruitment of the Highlands in the British army gave her an interest in the nascent Empire, but in British politics she had no part to play... Her system of representation had no popular basis, and was to the last degree fantastic and corrupt, and the members elected under it were in the main dutiful servants of the party in power...

Nor was there any compensating vigour of life in that church, which had once been the chief voice of Scotland... The dominant party, the Moderates, made religion a thing of social decency and private virtues, and their sober, if shallow, creed was undoubtedly a stabilizing factor in a difficult time....

The two main pre-occupations of the country in and around the year 1771 were to make a better living and to cut a braver figure in the world. In both she was beginning to succeed... Coal and iron were being mined on a large scale; linen and woollen manufactures were thriving; Scottish agriculture had begun the long upward stride which was soon to make it a model for the globe; new banks had come into being... As for fame, Edinburgh had become a hot-bed of talent, the merit of which the south was quick to acknowledge. "I stand at the Cross of Edinburgh," said an admiring visitor, "and can in a few minutes take fifty men of genius by the hand." London might sneer at her, but the metropolis was forced to buy the books of her scholars... She saw her wealth and repute increasing, and felt that at last she could talk on equal terms with her critics. Scotland had recovered her confidence.

But in the process she was shutting the door upon her past... In 1771 Scotland stood at the parting of the ways.

The Border, where Scotland touched the soil of her ancient adversary, had always cherished in its extremest form the national idiom in mind and manners. It had been the cockpit where most of the lesser battles of her independence had been fought; for generations it had been emptied from vessel to vessel... The result was the survival of the fittest, a people conscious of a stalwart ancestry and a long tradition of adventure and self-reliance. In the Middle Ages the king's law had had but a feeble hold upon all the country from Berwick in the east to Dumfries in the west, and from the Cheviots northward to the Moorfoots. There the hand had to keep the head, and the spear was not left to rust in the thatch. The life bred a hardy and vigilant race, good friends and pestilential foes, tenacious of their honour and their scanty belongings. "They delight in their own," wrote Bartholomew the Englishman in the thirteenth century, "and they love not peace." But the traveller chronicled other qualities. They were a mirthful and humourous fold, as "light of heart" as they were "fierce on their enemies." They were skilled musicians, too, and, said Bishop Lesley in the sixteenth century, "lovers of eloquence and poetry."

The Borderer differed in certain ways from the rest of his countrymen. He lived in an enclave of his own, for, though on the main track of marching armies, he was a little remote from the centres of national life. His eyes did not turn north to the capital, but south to the English frontier, where danger lay, and around him to his urgent local concerns. He lived under a clan system, different from that of the Highlands, but hardly less compelling. This absorption in special interests kept the Borderer, gentle and simple, from sharing largely in those national movements which had their origin in the Scottish midlands and the eastern littoral. The wars of religion...affected him little...

Yet the centuries of guerrilla fighting had produced something more than hardihood and independence. The Border was the home of harpers and violers, and from it came some of the loveliest of northern airs, and most of the greatest ballads in any

literature. It had always had a tradition of a rude minstrelsy, for during the peace of the winter season, at the Yule and Hogmanay revels, at the burgh fairs, at sheep clippings and "kirns" and at the shieling doors in the long summer twilights, wandering minstrels would sing of old days, of the fairies in the greenwood and the kelpies in the loch, and of some deed of prowess the rumour of which had drifted across the hills. Out of this tradition, perhaps some time in the sixteenth century, the great ballads were made by singers whose names have been lost... The...balladists left behind them poetry which often reached the highest levels of art, and which at the same time woke an immediate response in those for whom it was composed. So the Borderer, however scanty his learning, fell heir to a body of great literature, passed by word of mouth from father to son - a literature bare as the grey bent of his hills, rarely mirthful, telling mostly of tragic loves and tragic hates, but inculcating, as fiercely as the Sagas, the noble austerities of courage and duty.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century the old life of the Border came to an end, since the Governments of both nations combined to coerce its turbulence....there followed a decline of population, since the livelihood of many had gone. In Liddesdale the single clan of Elliot numbered some 1500 souls in the sixteenth century, while in the eighteenth century that figure represented the total population of the valley. Since the riding days were over, and most of the hill land was poor and uncultivable, the glens became sheep-walks, and one shepherd could serve a wide area. Till the mid-eighteenth century the Border was as poor as the rest of Scotland. But it shared in the revival of Scottish agriculture, and by the year 1771 there had been a vast deal of draining done in the valley bottoms; stone dykes seamed the uplands; the more progressive lairds were planting not only in their demesnes but far up the hillsides, so that many slopes were feathered with young firs; a better system had taken the place of the old shiftless Scots tillage; the prices were good for both sheep and cattle, and rural life was everywhere thriving. It was different with the little towns. They had never been of great importance except when they nestled beneath the shadow of an abbey or a castle, but under many difficulties they had striven for centuries to preserve their close burghal life. Once they had been smuggling centres, but after 1707 this activity ceased. Their most enterprising sons flocked into north England... Adam Smith speaking apparently of the burghs, told a correspondent that "the Scotch on the Borders were to this day in extreme poverty."

Of the nature of rural Border society at this time we have ample evidence. A village had its assorted craftsmen, which made it independent of the towns, its waulk-mill and its corn-mill, its schoolmaster and its minister. The bonnet-laird farmed his own land; on the great estates there were tenants cultivating large acreages, and the lairds, since they were themselves prosperous, were as a rule good masters. The Border yeoman was a great lover of sport, an inheritance from his active forbears, and came nearer to the English type of hunting farmer than to the ordinary Scotch tacksman. In the upland glens the shepherds made a community by

themselves - a strong and responsible race, men of the "lang stride and the clear eye," accustomed to take many risks in their calling, for the most part literate and for the most part picus, but living close to tradition and the elder world of faery. The youth of Leyden and Hogg gives a picture of their lives. If superstition was always at their elbow, the spirit of critical independence was also there. They were under no blind bondage either to creed or custom. The householder would stop his reading of the Bible at family prayers with the remark: "If it hadn't been the Lord's will, that verse had been better left out." They lived in a semi-patriarchal society, where the laird was king, but they dealt with him as free men. He was greater and richer than they, but of the same blood... The clan system still survived in a wholesome and universal pride of race. Most Borderers rightly held themselves to be gently born.

The greater Border houses were a late growth... The Border chiefs till the Union of the Crowns were only heads of the turbulent septs who came into the national story in the tail of some great Warden of the Marches. But at the beginning of the seventeenth century these chiefs were ennobled, and Buccleuch and Roxburgh and Lothian took their places as landed magnates."

Amelia Hutchison Stirling in her book, "A Sketch of Scottish Industrial and Social History..." throws more light on this period. She wrote: "Nothing did so much to hinder the social and industrial development of Scotland during the first half of the eighteenth century as the total absence of good highways even between the towns... The people, too, shut into their own particular district, or village, or town by the absence of good roads connecting them with other places, had little opportunity of learning anything new; and we are told that the inhabitants of two neighbouring parishes often differed from each other in custom and habits, and even in accent and manner of speech.

Up to the middle of the century wheeled vehicles were hardly ever seen in the country... The cart...was an object of interest and curiosity...and did not come into general use, even in the Lowlands, till about 1760...

It was about the same time that a stage-coach began to run between Edinburgh and Glasgow twice a week... Between Edinburgh and London a coach ran monthly, taking about a fortnight on the road. The journey was regarded as so long and dangerous that it was quite common for people to make their wills before setting out.

The inns in Scotland, like the roads were as bad as possible. ... Even after the middle of the century it was customary for travellers to carry with them a knife and fork, as those utensils were not commonly provided in the inns.

When we compare the condition of Scotland in the middle and the end of the eighteenth century, we are surprised to find what great progress had been made in fifty years."

- - - - -

ESKDALE

By Thomas Telford

Thy pleasant banks, O Esk! and shady groves,
 The seat of innocence and simple loves,
 Demand my lay! - may thy own Muse descend,
 And o'er her much-loved scenes my feeble steps attend! -

Here, lofty hills in varied prospect rise,
 Whose airy summits mingle with the skies,
 Round whose green brows, and by the aged thorn,
 The early Shepherd seeks his flock at morn;
 Or, on the sunny side at noontide laid,
 Sees his white charge in gay profusion spread,
 While round the knoll, beneath th' inspiring Sun,
 His bounding lambs their playful races run.

Deep wind the green sequester'd glens below,
 Where murmuring streams among the alders flow,
 Where flowery meadows down their margins spread,
 And the brown hamlet lifts its humble head.

There, round his little fields, the Peasant strays,
 And sees his flock along the mountain graze;
 And, while the gale breathes o'er his ripening grain,
 And soft repeats his upland Shepherd's strain,
 And western Suns with mellow radiance play,
 And gild his straw-roof'd cottage with their ray,
 Feels Nature's love his throbbing heart employ,
 Nor envies towns their artificial joy.

At distance, rocks in glittering splendor stand,
 When first the Sun salutes the joyous land;
 But when he gains the summit of the skies,
 And o'er our heads in wanton triumph flies,
 The fragrant groves afford a chequer'd shade
 Of various hues, by Nature's hand array'd.
 Here, clustering thick, the oaks their branches spread,
 And there the lofty ash-tree rears his head;
 The cheerful birch amid the grove prevails,
 And wafts her odours on refreshing gales:
 These, thick embowering, form a cool retreat,
 Where heats in vain and angry tempests beat;
 Or scattering wide, an opening glade appears,
 Where elves and fairies play'd in former years.
 These gentle beings sought green haunts of yore,
 But all their wanton feats are now no more.

Where, far above, the closing vale recedes,
 And all the soften'd landscape sinks in shades,
 Confined by meeting hills o'erhung with woods,

The foaming stream precipitates his floods:
 Thence, slowly winding through the fertile plain,
 He onward comes, till hills confine again;
 Now lost, now seen, he rolls his gathering train;
 Till, sunk in woods profound, he seeks the western main.

• • • •
 And thus in later days, when English arms
 Shook thy deep woods with wars untired alarms,
 On the dark rock the Border Castle rose,
 And frown'd defiance on its Southern foes.
 Around the chief the ready vassals throng,
 And the hall echoed to the warlike song.
 Forth to the field, when rose the opening day,
 March'd the stern bands, and mix'd in bloody fray;
 Or, silent stealing by the moon-beam cold,
 Swept o'er the dawn the riches of the fold.
 Alternate plunder mark'd the varying years;
 Each evening brought its triumph or its tears:
 While Power and Rapine grew from sire to son,
 And the song sanction'd what the sword had won.

Awakcd at length, Britannia rear'd her head,
 And feudal Power and Superstition fled.
 One equal law the hostile nations bound,
 And Peace diffuscd her unknown joys around;
 Commerce at last her daring sails unfurl'd,
 And Britain rose the envy of the world.

As o'er the land improving arts extend,
 Rejoicing Eskdale feels their powers descend.
 Stript of her cumbrous loads, her mountains rise,
 While at their feet the peopled valley lies:
 The less'ning woods, that dark and dismal frown'd,
 Now spread their shelter, not their gloom, around;
 And where the boggy fen neglected lay,
 Smiles the white cottage and the village gay.

Her sons, inspired by love of arts and arms,
 Whose glowing bosom patriot virtue warms,
 Around the world the much-loved name convey,
 From western oceans to the rising day.
 None bolder rise in Britain's sacred cause;
 None wiser in the senate form her laws.

• • • •
 These on thy banks, O Esk! were wont to stray,
 Smiling in youthful prime and infant play;
 Oft through thy woods they've ranged, unknown to care,
 And pull'd the hazel-nuts and roses fair;
 Or, wandering bold thy moss-clad rocks among,
 Heard Echo answer to their joyous song.

• • • •
 Teach their young hearts thy simple charms to prize,
 To love their native hills, and bless their native skies.

DUMFRIESSHIRE PARISHES - ANCESTRAL HOMES

The ancestral homes of the Patterson and allied families are to be found in several of the parishes of Dumfriesshire. At least as far back as 1700 the Patterson ancestors of that name were living in the Parish of Dalton, lying about midway between the towns of Ecclefechan and Dumfries. About 1784 they moved about 18 miles northeastward to Eskdalemuir Parish, though they may actually have lived at Jamestown or nearby Glendinning in Westerkirk Parish, adjoining it on the east. In this latter parish lived the Hotson and Telfer, or Telford, families into which John Patterson (1769-1830) married.

George Patterson (1796-1869), son of John Patterson, was born at Jamestown, Westerkirk Parish, and in 1824 he married Mary Graham (1804-1888) of Cote Farm in Eskdalemuir Parish, about 3 miles westward. The Graham family had lived at Cote since at least the 17th century and descendants of that name were to be found there until 1945.

Soon after their marriage in 1824 George Patterson and Mary Graham went to live 12 miles south of their old home in Middlebie Parish. For about 11 years they lived at Craigs and about 5 more at nearby Hotts. From 1841 until 1869, when George died, they lived at Kennedy's Corner, or the Corner, one mile southeast of their former homes. They were both buried in Kirkconnel Churchyard, not far from Fair Helen. Craigs and Hotts were part of the Springkell estate.

In 1793 and in 1835 the Presbyterian ministers in the parishes of Scotland compiled reports of their respective church areas. The reports of 1793 were published in volume 11 (Dalton) and volume 12 (Eskdalemuir) of "The Statistical Account of Scotland. Drawn up from the Communications of the Ministers of the Different Parishes," By Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Edinburgh: Printed and sold by William Creech. 1794. The reports of 1835 were published in volume 4 of "The New Statistical Account of Scotland. By the Ministers of the Respective Parishes..." William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London. 1845.

In reading the following account, it is well to remember that in the 18th century the Pattersons lived at Dormontfloss and Upper Dormont, about a mile northwest of Dalton:

PARISH OF DALTON - 1835

"The name of the parish is evidently Anglo-saxon; Dalton or Dal-dun, signifying the fort in the dale. There are the remains, accordingly, of a fort on a hill in the immediate neighbourhood of the village of Dalton... The parish is 6 miles in length from north to south, and 3 in width... Mousewald on the west... Betwixt the Holmains and Almagill-hills, lies the vale of Little Dalton, in the north of the parish. These hills are 500 feet above the level of the sea, and run from north to south... In the high lands of the parish, the soil is chiefly composed of the waste and debris of the transition rocks, which is fertile; but many of these rocks are covered with common indurated clay and heath, and are

barren. The transported soil on the banks of the river, being of a loamy nature, is rich and fertile; but that of an older date... is very fertile in the production of barley... During a flood, the river at Dormont, and for several miles along its course in a northern direction, lays the whole country under water... The height of the river at Dormont above the level of the sea is 160 feet.

The fish caught in the Annan...are the salmon, grilse, sea-trout, whiting, or herling. Thirty years ago they were caught in great abundance.....

The chief land-owners in the parish are Mr. Macrae of Hol-mains, and Mr. Carruthers of Dormont.

The amount of the population in 1755, was 451. When the preceding Statistical Account was taken, 615.....

The number of acres...in the parish is about 6753. Of these 600 never have been cultivated, and remain constantly waste or in pasture... There is no land in the parish in the state of undivided common. The number of acres under wood is 517... The average rent of arable land per acre is about 12 s...

The general character of husbandry pursued, with respect to the practice of the farmers, is so various as to be incapable of exact description, but the following may be stated as the most common: 1st year, oats; 2d, potatoes or turnips; 3d, barley with grass seed; 4th, hay; 5th and 6th, pasture. Nearly all the lands occupied by farmers are let on leases for fifteen or nineteen years....

There being no market-town in the parish, the nearest is that of Annan, at the distance of six miles, and Dumfries at nine miles ... There is but one village in the parish, and its communications with the market-towns are very convenient, not only by the parish roads, but by the great turnpike road from Carlisle to Portpatrick, which runs through the south end of the parish.

The situation of the parish church is at the village of Dalton, and is very convenient, being placed in the centre of the parish. It was built in 1704, and at present is not in the best state of repair. It accommodates about 300 persons. All the families in the parish, 127, (three excepted who are Seceders,) attend the Established Church; and of these 270 are communicants....

There is only one parochial school, and the branches taught are, Latin, Greek, English, arithmetic, geography, mensuration, and algebra...

There are two inns in the parish, but the effects of which upon the morals of the people are of the most degrading nature....

The fuel chiefly consumed consists of peat, which will soon be exhausted..."

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About 1784 the Pattersons left Dalton Parish and their next children were baptized in Eskdalemuir Parish. However, while his children remained in their new home, George Patterson (1729-1817) returned to Dormontfloss by 1817. In Eskdalemuir Parish lived the Graham family into which in 1824 the Pattersons married.

The following two accounts were written by Dr. William Brown, the pastor of the Grahams and Pattersons from 1792 to 1835. He was a noted author, wrote "Antiquities of the Jews," married an aunt of Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881), and reared six children.

PARISH OF ESKDALEMUIR - 1793

(County and Synod of Dumfries, Presbytery of Langholm.)

By the Rev. William Brown.

Name, Extent, Surface, Soil, Climate, &c.

"Eskdalemuir takes its name from its being situated at the head of the Esk, or Esek, which signifies 'strife'; this river having been famous in former times for the battles fought on its banks between the Scots and English. The length of the parish from N. to S. is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its extreme breath from E. to W. about 8 miles. According to the nearest calculation, the number of acres will be about 42,250. It was originally a part of the parish of Westerkirk; but in 1703, was erected into a separate parish by the present name. The principal rivers are, the White and Black Esk, which run to the southward, and meet at the foot of the parish, forming the well known river of Esk, which discharges itself into the Solway Frith. The most remarkable hills are, the Pen of Eskdalemuir and Lochfell. The soil is, in general, very deep, but owing to its high situation, not very fertile. Most part of it is moss, covered with a coarse kind of grass. Along the banks of the White Esk, however, the hills are, in general, green, and afford excellent pasture. From the height of situation, and the nature of the soil, the air is, in general, damp; but since the introduction of draining, it is greatly improved. Property in land has changed often in the memory of the present inhabitants. It commonly gives about 25 years purchase. Meadow and arable grounds rent at about 10 s. an acre.

Agriculture

In former times the inhabitants were much fonder of agriculture than they are at present. At a moderate calculation, they ploughed twice as much as they do now. The reason of their leaving it off, was owing in part to the uncertainty of the climate, but chiefly to the great demand in late years for sheep and wool. At present, there are about 200 acres in constant tillage. But if the demand for sheep and wool increases as it has done for some years past, it is probable that still fewer will be in use; for they think that, in many places, it either hurts the sheep walks, or might be of more advantage in affording them a retreat in times of storm. Formerly they were wont to stock much with black cattle among their sheep; but experience has taught them their error. They render the grounds unhealthy for sheep, and introduce diseases. There are still some, however, who retain the old practice, from a desire to make sure of a part of their stock; wet years being found to prove less hurtful to them than to the sheep. They are ready, however, to acknowledge that they are far from being profitable; for, after the trouble of keeping and feeding for 6 or 8 months, they seldom gain more, one year with another, than 20 s. a-head. There are at present in the parish, about 445 black cattle. The number of horses will be about 75, besides the young ones that are as yet unfit for husbandry.

But the principal production of this parish is sheep, which are coming daily more into request. At the head of the parish, they are all of the short kind; but the lower down they are, for most part, of the Cheviot breed. Some attempts were made to introduce them on the higher grounds, but without success. The general opinion of the farmers is, that the grounds are too wet and stormy; that the sudden changes hurt them more than the short sheep; and that the death among the lambs is greater. The number of sheep at present is about 25,440. The farmers here are particularly attentive to the treatment of their stocks. They generally stock light, that they may preserve grass for the winter and spring. They have laid aside, in a great measure, the custom of milking, being of opinion that it weakens the ewes, and makes them less able to endure the winter. The wool of both kinds is of good quality, and meets with a ready market. It is generally smeared with tar and butter; but some of them are beginning to use the African grease instead of the latter. Mr. Gideon Curll in Yetbyre, smeared, some years ago, the one side of a sheep with tar and butter, and the other with tar and African grease, and found them run equally well. The only difference was, that the wool smeared with the tar and grease was yellower than the other, but became equally white after being washed. The success of this experiment made him smear all his short sheep in 1791, with the grease instead of butter, and the consequence was, that he never had so weighty a crop of wool as he had that year. On calculating, he found that he had 1/12 more than ever he had any year before, or than he had last year when he again smeared with the butter. The wool he assures me was also more open, and of better quality. This year, a number of the farmers have purchased grease instead of butter. The disease to which the sheep here are most subject, is the rot; which is owing, partly, as was said, to the mixture of black cattle, but chiefly to the wetness of the seasons and the softness of the grounds.

Since I have mentioned this as the principal calamity to which this parish is subject, perhaps it may not be improper, were I to add a short statement of bad years, which I had from persons of veracity and experience. In 1674, there were 13 drifty days in the end of February and beginning of March, O.S., which proved fatal to most of the sheep in this parish. The whole sheep on Black Esk were destroyed, except 40 dinmonts on the farm of West-side. In 1739, the summer and harvest were very wet. This was followed by severe frost and snow, which came on about New Year's day 1740, and lay without intermission till it was melted by the sun. On the 20th of May, the frost was so intense, that the people were unable to cast their peats. Before harvest 1741, oat-meal sold at 3 s. 3 d. a-stone; but after harvest it fell to 1 s.. Years were rather better, though far from being good, till 1745, when another wet summer and harvest, succeeded by another storm of frost and snow (which began 25th January 1746, and lay for 6 weeks) destroyed almost the whole stocks of Eskdalemuir. All the farmers, excepting 6, were ruined by this shock. Sheep-hogs sold then from 4 s. 6 d. to 5 s., long wool was 5 s., and short wool from 20 d. to 2 s. The summer of 1747, was so wet, that no hay could be preserved; but not so lasting as to do much hurt to the sheep. Years



were good till 1751, when another run of bad years commenced, which lasted till 1755. During this period, the farmers suffered the most dreadful calamities; their old sheep were destroyed by the inclement seasons, and their lambs killed by frost and snow. To this day, they are looked back upon with horror. From 1755 till 1762, years were good; in which year, the black cattle, which were then far more numerous than they are now, were in great want from an excessive drought. Stirls were bought that year by the Laird of Davington at Lockerbie, for 4 s. 6 d. and 5 s. The years 1763 and 1764, were very good. In 1765, both sheep and black cattle suffered greatly from another drought, accompanied with a species of worms which destroyed the grass, by cutting its roots. They were of a green colour, and about an inch long. They appeared about the end of May, and continued till the beginning of August; when they were destroyed by great flocks of crows and heavy rains. After the rains, great quantities were found on the sides, and at the joinings of the rivulets. They were not confined to this parish, but extended to Liddisdale, Tiviotdale, and Annandale. In 1772, more than one-third of the sheep died by a severe storm of frost and snow. In 1773, owing to the great demand from Roxburgh and the Forrest, which places had suffered more than this parish, long ewes and lambs sold here for 12 s. 6 d. and 13 s.; long ewe lambs sold at 6 s.; long hogs at 7 s. 6 d. and 8 s.; long wool at 7 s. and 7 s. 6 d.; and short wool at 3 s. 6 d. In 1774, the winter was very severe, but the farmers retired with their sheep into Annandale, and by that means sustained little loss. In 1782, the market with America being in a great measure hurt, short wool fell very low. Some of the largest parcels were sold here for 20 d. a-stone. The long wool, however, suffered no change, because of the ready market it always found in England. Some loss was sustained this year from mock thaws (that is, defective thaws, when the ground is again covered with snow, before the thaw is completed.), but not considerable, for the farmers retired again into Annandale. In 1785, there was one continued storm from the 26th of November till the end of March, but no loss was felt, for the high winds always cleared ground sufficient for the sheep. Sheep sold very dear this year, owing to the general demand, occasioned by the losses of 1782 and 1783, in other parts. Long hogs sold then for 10 s. and 10 s. 6 d.; short ones at the same, and dinmonts for 12 s. and 13 s.; long wool was from 9 s. to 10 s.; and short wool ditto from 3 s. to 4 s. From 1785 till 1791, seasons were excellent, and fully compensated those who were not ruined by the former ones, for all their losses. But last year they began to turn worse; and this year stocks have suffered very much. The general opinion is, that the rent of the parish, which is far from being inconsiderable, would not make up the present deficiency of stock. From the foregoing statements of facts, we have a full confirmation of a former remark, that the greatest calamity to which this parish is subject, is occasioned by the wetness of the seasons and the softness of the grounds. How far this may be remedied, comes to be considered afterward.

Population, &c.

According to Dr. Webster, the number of souls in 1755, was 675. The population is considerably decreased in the memory of

Ettrick Pen
2470
Lock Fell
2258

Raeburnhead
1053
Moodlaw
Midraeburn
Raeburnfoot
Church 1189
Manse Rennaldburn Glendinning
Watcarrick Cote Jamestown

E SKDALEMUIR EWES

Twigles 1614

Roads
to
Lock-
erbie

Castle
O'er
Yetbyres

861 595

Kingpool WESTERKIRK
Crooks

Esk R.
Bentpath
Westerkirk
Westerhall
Hopsrig
Carlesgill

Meikledale
Bush

Fwes
Church

DUMFRIESSHIRE PARISHES

ANCESTRAL HOMES

Scale: $\frac{1}{2}$ inch one mile
(Figures, ft. above sea)

809

MIDDLEBIE

Craigs
Hotts
Waterbeck 407
Springkell
Kirconnell Churchyard
Ecclefechan
Eaglesfield

Canonbie

1162
Langholm

Kirtlebridge

the present inhabitants. The reason assigned, is the common one of converting several of the smaller farms into a large one. From a list taken by the present minister last harvest, the population then amounted to 619; ages, &c. as follows:

	Males	Females
Below 10,	- - 68	- 73
Between 10 and 20,	- 60	- 73
- - - 20 and 30,	- 40	- 61
- - - 30 and 40,	- 33	- 36
- - - 40 and 50,	- 27	- 27
- - - 50 and 60,	- 18	- 34
- - - 60 and 70,	- 19	- 23
- - - 70 and 80,	- 13	- 10
- - - 80 and 90,	- 4	- 0
	<u>282</u>	<u>337</u>

It is proper to remark, that the population of this parish, like that of every other of the kind, varies considerably in the summer and winter months. Perhaps the medium population may be 590. From want of proper registers, and also from the practice of burying in neighbouring church-yards, it was found impossible to get a list of the births, deaths, and marriages, for any length of time back. By inquiring, however, at the different families during the diets of examination last spring, it was found, that from 1st January 1792, to 1st January 1793, there were 17 born, 16 died, and 12 married.

The wages of men servants employed, either in the house, or in the fields, are about 8 £., and of the women servants about 3 £. 5 s. Many of the shepherds get sheep for their wages. There are 3 merchants, 1 miller, 3 wrights, 2 smiths, 4 tailors, 1 clogger, and 9 weavers, 2 of whom are apprentices.

Rent.

The valued rent of the parish is 12,751 merks Scots; the real rent about 2727 £. Sterling.

Stipend, Poor, &c.

The present church was built about 1722, and has been twice repaired. The manse was built about 10 years ago, and is in good order. The stipend, 70 £. 16 s. 5 10/12d. in money, is paid by 7 heritors; 3 of whom reside in the parish. A process for augmentation is at present depending. The glebe consists of about 24 acres, but from the nature of the climate, it is not very productive. One year with another, it may be worth about 13 £. Sterling.-- The poor, before 1773, were supplied from the weekly collections at the church, and the charity of the inhabitants. But these being found to be inadequate, the heritors, at Martinmas 1773, agreed to supply the deficiency. On the 6th of January 1774, they assessed themselves in the sum of 36 £ a-year, to begin at Martinmas preceding, and paid quarterly, the one half by themselves, and the other half by their tenants, according to the valued rent of their estates. This, to be disposed of by a committee as they saw cause. The number of poor then taken on the list was 19. Since that time, the poor's rates have gradually increased to 65 £. 18 s. The number of poor supplied in this way is, at an average, between 20 and 25.

Fuel.

The fuel commonly used is peats, which are to be had in great quantity; but it is often difficult from the wetness of the seasons to get them dried. The nearest coal is in Canobie, 18 miles distant.

Roads.

Formerly this parish was much at a loss for want of proper communication from one place to another; but now there is an excellent road from Langholm to the head of the moor; and another from the church to Moffat, Dumfries, and Lockerbie. There is only a bridge wanting over the Esk; and this is to be set about in a short time.

Antiquities.

On the farm of Yetbyre, is a very complete encampment of an oval form, named Castle-o'er, or Overbie. The general opinion is, that it is a Roman camp which communicated with those of Middlebie and Netherbie; and that the difference of form may have been occasioned by the situation; it being placed on the top of a hill where the square form could not be adhered to... There is scarcely a hill within sight of it, on which there is not some vestige of an outer encampment. From Castle-o'er, a communication by encampments of this kind can easily be traced down the Esk to Netherbie, on the one hand; and down the Water of Milk to Middlebie, on the other. A Roman causeway has also been traced from Netherbie to near Langholm; and there are reports that it has been discovered at the head of this parish near the farm-house of Over-causeway... On the farm of Coatt, there are two circles of erect stones, in the form of Druidical temples, the one entire, measuring about 90 feet; and the other, having a part of it worn away by the Esk, measuring about 430 feet. (As for the rock on the farm of Twigles, commonly called the Letter Stones, from the appearance of letters that some think may be traced on them, and of which they tell so many fabulous stories, they are scarcely worth notice; being evidently nothing else than the effects of time on the rock, which is composed of two kinds of stone, the one of which is harder than the other.). In mentioning the remarkable things in this parish, it would be wrong to pass over in silence, that piece of ground at the meeting of the Black and White Esks, which was remarkable in former times for an annual fair that had been held there time out of mind, but which is now entirely laid aside. At that fair, it was the custom for the unmarried persons of both sexes to choose a companion, according to their liking, with whom they were to live till that time next year. This was called 'hand-fasting', or hand in fist. If they were pleased with each other at that time, then they continued together for life; if not, they separated, and were free to make another choice as at the first. The fruit of their connexion (if there were any) was always attached to the disaffected person. In later times, when this part of the country belonged to the Abbacy of Melrose, a priest, to whom they gave the name of Book i' bosom (either because he carried in his bosom a bible, or perhaps, a register of the marriages), came from time to time to confirm the marriages. This place is only a small distance from the Roman encampment of Castle-o'er. May not the fair have been instituted when the Romans resided there? and may not the 'hand-fasting' have taken its rise from their manner of celebrating marriage, ex usu, by which, if a woman, with the consent

of her parents or guardians, lived with a man for a year, without being absent 3 nights, she became his wife? Perhaps, when Christianity was introduced, this form of marriage may have been looked upon as imperfect, without confirmation by a priest, and, therefore one may have been sent from time to time for this purpose.

Improvements.

The principal improvement for such a soil as this, is draining, which has been attended to of late, and with good success. There is, however, an inconvenience accompanying this kind of improvement, which, if not attended to, renders it in a great measure abortive. As the soil is chiefly moss, and becomes dry by draining, great numbers of moles work among the drains and throw up a black mold, which, if allowed to lie undispersed, produces a coarse kind of grass very unhealthy for sheep. The next step, therefore, after draining, is to catch the moles. At first sight, this appears an endless task. But experience hath shown, that it is neither so tedious nor so expensive as at first sight may appear. Some of the farmers have actually accomplished it, and find the happiest effects from it. Proposals have been made to clean the whole parish for 3 d. the pound rent the first five years, and for 1 d., or 1½ d. ever after. Plantations would also be a great improvement, not only for beautifying the country, but also for sheltering the stocks in times of storm. There has been a report, that two new roads are to be made, which would be very beneficial to this parish. The one is from the church (where the road from Dumfries ends) to Hawick, either by Borthwick water, or by Glendinning and Tiviot head. By this, people from Hawick or Dumfries, would be saved the trouble of going by Waugh-hope-dale, or Ecclefechan. The other is from Langholm to Edinburgh, by Eskdalemuir, Tima, Crosslee, Benbengerburn, Traquair, Innerleithan, and Middleton. It would be considerably nearer from Langholm; has few difficult steps, and a good hard bottom."

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The Graham family lived at Cote Farm (which is often spelled Coat, or Coatt - as on the preceding page). One branch of the family lived at Rennaldburn, or Rennelburn, late in the last, and early in the present, century. Both were on the east side of the White Esk, opposite Watcarrick Churchyard, where many Graham ancestors lie buried, and the minister's manse and glebe. Both are a half-mile to a mile from the Eskdalemuir church. Both were owned by the Duke of Buccleuch, who is so highly spoken of in the following account. The Duke was unwilling to sell his lands and it was not until after the first World War when Cote was bought by Robert Graham (1864-1930). As purchased, Cote had 600 acres.

Thomas Graham kept a general merchandise store at Cote about the year 1800 and was one of three merchants in the parish. His cousin, John Graham (1748-1820) was, according to his tombstone, "The schoolmaster of the Parish of Eskdalemuir for 52 years, and was very greatly esteemed as a most upright and honest man." In the following account Dr. Brown speaks of the school in terms of praise. He probably was the teacher of Mary Graham (1804-1888) who married George Patterson (1796-1869), and of her sisters and brothers.

PARISH OF ESKDALEMUIR - 1835

Presbytery of Langholm, Synod of Dumfries and Galloway

The Rev. William Brown, D.D. Minister

Boundaries, Topographical Appearance, &c.

"The parish of Eskdalemuir, as its name imports, consists of the lands lying at the head of Eskdale. It is the largest parish in the county of Dumfries, and contains...66 square miles. The range of mountains that crosses the head of the parish is part of that chain which extends from the source of the Clyde and Annan on the east, and divides the course of the rivers in this part of Scotland... The highest hills in the parish are Lochfell and Etterick, or rather, as it ought to be called, Eskdalemuir Pen; for it is scarcely seen in Ettrick, but makes a prominent feature in the scenery of Eskdalemuir. Its height...is 2200 feet above the level of the sea. The White and Black Esks, so named from the sandy and mossy soils over which they run, take their rise in the parish, and, uniting at the foot of it, form that beautiful river which, after receiving many tributary streams, loses itself in the Solway at Longtown in Cumberland. Although styled a muir, heather is scarcely to be seen in the parish. The hills in sight of the river are green, and the more retired parts are moss, covered with bent and other water plants. The soil, owing to the flatness of the grounds, is in many places wet; but it has been much improved during the last forty years by draining.

Hydrography.

There are two cascades worthy of notice;- the one at the back of Fingland-hill, called Wellsburnspout, of about fifty-six feet, and which, during a heavy rain, covers the rock near the bottom to the width of forty-nine feet. The Gravald Linns is the other. These are seen by every person going to Garvald... One is struck with the grandeur of the scene, vast rocks, rugged precipices, steep banks, covered here and there with mountain-ashes and wild honeysuckle, - and the river now disappearing among the huge masses, and again, as if glad to be disentangled, hurrying on its course. These form a group which please and astonish the beholder.

Historical Events.

I have never been able to learn to whom the lands in Eskdalemuir belonged, prior to the reign of James V. There might be, and were probably, parts granted to one or more proprietors before that time; but tradition says, that in general they were possessed by the clan of Beattieson, from whom the present name of Beattie is derived, by no other title than that of occupancy. It is farther stated, that Cardinal Beaton and Robert Lord Maxwell were sent by James as ambassadors to France in the year 1537, to conclude a marriage between the King and Mary of Guise; that Lord Maxwell, by commission, as proxy for the King, married the Queen in France; and that he and the cardinal conducted her to Scotland; for which good service, the King gifted the lands comprehended under the name of the Five Kirks of Eskdale to Lord Maxwell... Tradition farther says that, when Lord Maxwell came to take pos-

session of the Eskdalemuir part of the estate, he offered them rights to their possessions on certain specified conditions. These, however, they were unwilling to accept of, thinking themselves injured by the King's grant. Words rose high between Lord Maxwell and them, - consultations were held in his absence, and the result might have been fatal, - had not Rolland Beattie of Watcarrick, a prudent man, warned him of his danger, and given him his white mare, which none of them could overtake, to carry him to Branxholm. It is further stated, that, when at Branxholm, being disgusted with the spirit of the Beatties, he proposed selling the Eskdalemuir part of the estate to Scott of Branxholm, (the ancestor of the family of Buccleuch,) without, however, promising to put him in possession. This Scott of Branxholm readily assented to; and being warden of the middle marches between Scotland and England, he raised his friends, went to Eskdalemuir, and expelled all the clan Beattieson, except Rolland Beattie of Watcarrick, to whom Lord Maxwell, out of gratitude for his preservation, had reserved a perpetual tenant-right to his possession, on condition of his paying a certain sum annually. Scott of Branxholm having thus cleared the parish of the Beatties, gave, as was the custom of the times, feu-rights to his relations and dependents, to the greater part of it. I have been favoured with a copy of the division which is said to have been made at the time alluded to, and shall subjoin it, without, however, vouching for its accuracy... Scott of Johnston got Johnston, and Johnston Dinnings, Raeburnfoot, Craighaugh, and Saughhill; Scott of Raeburn, Moodlaw, Raeburnhead, Harewoodhead, Yetbyre and Yards; Scott of Rennelburn, Rennelburn, Aberlosh, Midraeburn, Clerkhill, Greystonelee, Coatt, and Coatt-hope...

Land-owners.

These at present are ten in number, the Duke of Buccleuch by far the largest, - his farms making two-thirds of the parish.

Parochial Registers.

The parochial registers reach back to 1703, when Eskdalemuir, formerly a part of the parish of Westerkirk, was erected into a separate parish. They are not voluminous; and have been regularly kept since that time.

Antiquities.

In my former Account, I mentioned Castle O'er or Overbie, as a supposed Roman Camp, communicating with Middlebie and Netherbie. I am now convinced it is of Saxon origin, and that the true Roman camp of Overbie is on the farm of Raeburnfoot, about a mile above the church... The area of the whole encampment is supposed to be, in extent, 5 English acres, 1 rood, and 30 poles...

There are two circles of stones on the farm of Coatt, in the form of Druidical temples, the one entire, measuring about 90 feet in circumference, the other having a part worn away by the water, measuring about 340 feet.

In my former Account of the parish, having mentioned the tradition of a fair said to have been held at the meeting of the White and Black Esk at the foot of the parish, where the singular custom of hand-fasting was observed, and having then endeavoured to account for the origin of that custom, I shall here transcribe another extract from Mr. Maxwell's letter to me, be-

fore referred to, as illustrative of the subject. "No account can be given of the period at which the custom of hand-fasting commenced, but I was told by an old man, John Murray, who died at the farm of Irving, as you go from Langholm to Canonbie, and had formerly been a proprietor in Eskdalemuir, that he was acquainted with or at least had seen an old man, I think his name was Beattie, who was grandson to a couple of people who had been hand-fasted. You perhaps know that the children born under the hand-fasting engagement were reckoned lawful children, and not bastards, though the parents did afterwards resile..."

Population.

In 1831, by census, 650. To which last, if the 20 who went to America in the spring previous to the census, be added, they will bring the number to 670, or only 13 fewer than the year before.

By the return to Government in 1821, the inhabited houses were 117, occupied by 119 families, which, in a population of 651, gives $5\frac{56}{119}$ to each family.

In 1831, number of families employed in agriculture as occupiers, or labourers, 116; manufactures, retail trade, and handicraft, 22; of professional and other educated men, 4; of labourers not agricultural, 5...

There is no village in the parish; - no nobility nor families of independent fortune residing in it. The whole ten proprietors formerly mentioned have, each, land to the yearly value of £.50 and upwards.

Poaching in game, for these last two years particularly, has been unusually common. Strangers come in groups of two and three, and sometimes triple that number; go every where openly, but chiefly upon the Duke of Buccleuch's grounds, where the grouse and black game are most plentiful, and send them off in large quantities. Having regular licenses, they know they can only be prosecuted for trespass, and the penalty for that offence they can easily pay. The demoralizing influence of such conduct need not be dwelt upon. To do them justice, they are careful not to disturb the sheep...

Agriculture and Rural Economy.

The number of English acres either cultivated occasionally or in tillage is 482, and the number remaining constantly in pasture 41,768. Very little wood is to be seen.

Rent of Land.

The average rent of land per English acre may be 15 s. The sum for grazing a cow in summer, £.3. Hay for a cow in winter is commonly obtained by making it either in the bogs of the farmer under whom the cottar lives, or some neighbouring farmer for the third part, - so that to obtain ten summer ricks for himself, he must make twenty for the farmer.

Breeds of Live-Stock, &c.

All the sheep in the parish, except two hirsels, are of the Cheviot breed; the two hirsels alluded to are the black-faced or Linton breed. On several of the farms there is a proportion of west Highland cattle, bought either at Falkirk or Dumfries in the autumn. These are wintered either at large on grass with hay, during a storm, or in an inclosure on hay, and sold next summer.

Some farmers allowed them to continue at large on the farm, even in summer, considering that they can do no harm to the sheep provided they be disposed of before Lammas; this parish, from its soil and situation, having generally abundance of pasture till that time. But to keep them later is considered injurious to the sheep.

The common length of leases on sheep farms containing a portion of arable land, which is the description of farms in this parish, is nine years: but this is too short; for there is not sufficient time for making any great improvement, and these, if made, are scarcely finished, and the farmer has hardly begun to enjoy the fruits of them, when, by their being brought again into the market, they become a temptation to a new bidder. On the Duke's farms, this is indeed corrected; for there, there is no exposure to public roup, nor private offers made. A certain percentage, in proportion to the sales of the former lease, is either added to or taken from it, as the rent of the lease ensuing: this is offered for the acceptance of the tenant, and if he has no son to succeed him, behaves well, and can pay his rent, he is never removed. In this way, let the leases be of what length they may, improvements are constantly carrying on: farms become a kind of life rent property to the possessors, who improve them for their children's children, and yet it is understood that the Duke's farms are not, on the whole, cheaper than others. But the security of the system is all the charm. In the building of houses, the Duke gives wood, slate, and lime, but the carriage of these from the places where they are usually sold, and all the other expenses of building and finishing, are the work of the tenant. Of farms differently constituted, every permanent improvement out to be made by the landlord. In general, the farm buildings on the Duke's estates in Eskdale are commodious and in good repair; and I add with pleasure, that the paternal interest which the family of Buccleuch has ever taken in the welfare of its tenantry, is gratefully felt by the latter, and has a powerful effect on their general character. Few are more honourable in their dealings or better informed.

Draining.

The most general improvement on sheep farms here is surface draining. The drains are generally made from 16 inches to 2 feet wide, and 1 foot deep at an average. The expense of making them is from 6 s. to 7 s. 6 d. per 100 roods of 18 feet each; and when the soil, after some years, has become compressed, and the sides of the drains have begun to meet, they are commonly widened and cleaned out for from 4 s. to 5 s. per 100 roods. A considerable degree of skill is requisite in laying them on. If they run too slow, they cannot clear themselves of flying bent and other impurities; and if too rapid, they run into gullies. The best rate of motion is a medium between these two. Experience has taught that they should be of considerable length, to collect a sufficient quantity of water for keeping them clear... The advantages of these drains, on sheep farms containing much bog, are incalculable. The grounds which retain the wet after rain, or were locked up by every frost, by having their surface moisture quickly carried off, afford a dry bed for the sheep, and better grasses for their support, and have banished that most destructive of all diseases,

rot. In this parish, there are on some of the farms between 30,000 and 40,000 rods of these drains; and in the whole parish, there are nearly 400,000 rods of drains.

Embanking.

But, besides surface drains on hill lands, the straighting and embanking of the Black and White Eskes, with several of their tributary streams, have been of material advantage...

Mole-catching.

Mole-catching, which, in my former Account, was merely mentioned as a thing proposed, was in the summer of 1797 carried into effect, on the whole of the Duke of Buccleuch's farms in the south country. Messrs. Fleming and Thomson from Lancashire undertook to catch, for fourteen years from that date, on the following conditions: For every 100 acres of arable land, 10 s. annually for each of the first three years; and 5 s. annually for each of the remaining eleven; and for every 100 acres of sheep pasture, 8 s. 4 d. annually for each of the first three years, and 4 s. 2 d. for each of the remaining eleven. The plan is continued still, but at a lower rate, for, the first fourteen years required four times the number of hands that are needed now. As everything on the Duke's estate is done systematically, the proportion due by each farmer is paid at the rent day to the chamberlain, after deducting the board of the mole-catcher, and handed over to Mr. Fleming, who regularly attends. Several other proprietors and tenants have agreed with Mr. Fleming, at the Duke's rates. One advantage is obvious to the most superficial observer. Before the moles were caught, their usual run was along the back of the drains, where the ground was driest, and often into the drains, - the consequence of which was, that every flood sending out water through these holes spread the mole hills over the ground beneath, causing that rich soft grass to arise, which, in spring, might do no injury, but was dangerous in autumn for the introduction of rot.

In 1798, His Grace Henry of Buccleuch knowing the advantages of flat flooding on meadows, and 'catch-work', as it is technically called, on sloping grounds in several of the counties in England, - engaged Mr. Stephens to assist any of his farmers who were so inclined, in laying down land regularly for water meadow. A considerable number profited by his Grace's offer...

Till the beginning of the present century, it was the practice of farmers, during snow storms of any great continuance, to fly with their sheep to Annandale. To those living under different circumstances, it is scarcely possible to conceive the extent to which this was carried. I select one instance of many from a memorandum taken at the time. "On the 15th January 1802, the thaw came which relieved so many thousands of sheep. For a number of years, such a flying for pasture had not been experienced, although lesser ones have been far from unfrequent. Every part of Nithsdale, Annandale, and the lower part of Eskdale; that could take in sheep was filled with them from Crawfurdmuir, Tweedsmuir, Ettrick, and Yarrow, the head of Tiviotdale, Ewes, and Eskdalemuir; and had the frost continued eight days longer, there is no saying what the farmers would have done..." No such thing as 'flying'.

in this parish is now ever thought of, - the pastures in Annandale, to which they usually fled, having in many places been subdivided and enclosed. Hay parks were begun at home. The dung which lay useless formerly, was employed to enrich them. This gave a considerable quantity of led hay for the sheep; and in addition to this, it was found that the better kind of bog hay when well got, could subsist sheep very well, till the thaw came. In place, therefore, of their being hungered before they went to Annandale, half starved while there, and half-drowned in the burns on their way home when the thaw came, they continue at home, thrive better, and much money is saved to the farmer...

Means of Communication.

Our roads are not turnpike, but made and kept in repair by an yearly assessment... The rate is paid one-half by the heritors, and one-half by the tenants. There are now about twenty-one miles of this description of road in the parish. We have a bridge of two arches over the White Esk, near the kirk, and a bridge of one arch over the Black Esk. On the road to Lockerbie, Lochmaben, Dumfries, and Moffat, a third is to be erected over the Black Esk, immediately above its junction with the White Esk. This will open a communication with the lime-works in the parish of Middlebie, and be of great use to this parish. Should the line surveyed lately by Mr. Welsh, under the superintendence of Mr. Telford, of a coach-road from Carlisle by Gariston Bridge, Middlebie, Eskdalemuir, Ettrick, Yarrow, Innerleithen, and Middleton to Edinburgh, be carried into effect, it will be shorter than the present road by Langholm, Hawick, Selkirk, &c. by about twelve miles...

The ring fences around the enclosed lands of farms are commonly of stone; the subdivisions, of thorn; and the march dikes between farms, always of stone.

Ecclesiastical State.

The parish church is nearly in the center of the parish, on the banks of the White Esk. It was built in 1826, and is not only commodious but elegant. It is seated for the accomodation of 393 persons, allowing 18 inches to each sitter. The manse was built in 1783, and has not only been several times repaired, but considerably changed. The extent of the glebe is 24 English acres, including manse, offices, and garden... The stipend is 15 chalders, half meal half barley, with £.8; 6 s. 8 d. for communion elements.

There is in the parish no Dissenting place of worship, properly so called. The only Dissenters are Cameronians, 17 in number, who are occasionally visited by preachers; and annually, or every two years, have the sacraments dispensed to them... They are a moral and religious people, with whom I have always lived on the most friendly habits. Although staunch to their principles, their children generally attend the Established church.

The distance from the parish church is great to many; but it is in general well attended. In good weather, they come to church from a distance of four, five, or six miles. The average number of communicants for the last ten years is 159.

Societies.

The only society for religious purposes in the parish, is the Eskdalemuir Bible and Missionary Association. It has existed sixteen years, and in that time subscriptions and collections at the

annual sermon have been made to the amount of £ 294, 7 s. 10 d., or £ 18, 7 s. 10 d. yearly. The contributions were sent to the British and Foreign Bible Society, till 1823, when the contributors, being dissatisfied with their conduct respecting the Apocrypha, and in employing infidel agents, resolved to send them to the Edinburgh Bible and Scottish Missionary Societies.

Education.

There are two schools in the parish, - the parochial and a private one. The parochial schoolmaster's salary is the maximum, £34, 4 s. 5 d. and the school fees and Candlemas present about £10. Besides the ordinary branches, Latin, Greek, and French are taught. It is but just to say, that the merits of a teacher far exceed his emoluments. He has even more than the legal accommodation, as to house and garden. The private school is entirely supported by school wages; and the teacher goes from house to house with his scholars. In general, the parents are anxious to have their children educated; but the distance from the school not unfrequently induces several families to unite in hiring a teacher for the winter half year, - dividing the salary according to the number of scholars; and it is pleasing for me to remark, that, at the usual diets for parochial examination, which are uncommonly well attended, there appears no deficiency as to reading, and an acquaintance with the principles of religion, - the parents making up by private tuition what they cannot procure by public instruction. I state this from accurate knowledge; for, at each diet, the children bring their Bibles to read a portion, on which they are examined after Gall's method, repeat their catechisms, psalms, and paraphrases, commonly with great accuracy; and at two diets held where the schools are situated, after the older people have been examined, the teachers go through the different English branches taught in their schools in the hearing of the parents.

Libraries.

Till lately, those fond of reading were subscribers to the Westerkirk parish library. But we have now one of our own which is increasing fast, and the terms of admission are very moderate.

Poor.

The number of persons at present on the poors' list is 15. They are supported by quarterly assessments, increased or diminished according to the state of the case; and these assessments are paid, one-half by the heritors, and one-half by the tenants. The assessment at present is £25 per quarter; but this is unusually large, in order to meet some extraordinary cases... The evil effects of assessments are apparent in this parish as elsewhere. The collections at the church for the last ten years amounted to... £20, 8 s. 3 d. yearly. They are commonly appropriated to the following uses: to pay the salaries of the ordinary office-bearers, to educate the poor scholars, to aid the Dumfries and Galloway Infirmary, and thereby give us the power of sending patients to that useful institution; and to give temporary aid to poor people, either to keep them from the poors' rates, or support them till the first quarterly meeting. The session, besides these collections, has £80 of mortified money and accumulated collections... Mrs. William Curnell, formerly a residenter in this parish...left to the care of the Eskdalemuir session £25...."

PARISH OF WESTERKIRK - 1793

(County and Synod of Dumfries - Presbytery of Langholm.)

By the Rev. Mr. William Little, Minister.

Professions.

"Shopkeepers	2	Cooper	1	Smiths	3
Miller	1	Shoemakers	2	Carpenters	7
Baker	1	Tailors	8	Weavers	13

In the above list of professions, journeymen and apprentices are included, and they all find sufficient employment in working for the inhabitants, except the weavers, who sometimes make cloth for the people who do not reside in the parish...

Agriculture, Produce, Cattle, &c.

Considerable improvements have been made in agriculture since the use of carts became general, and especially since the year 1775, when a bridge was thrown over the Esk at Langholm...

With the fifth seed time the rotation begins anew, when the land is again sowed with barley, together with clover and rye-grass. Some take two crops of oats after the clover and rye-grass, and others 3...this practice is very injurious to the tenant, because it impoverishes the land to such a degree, that it cannot be brought to produce a plentiful crop for several succeeding seasons. There are 69 carts in the parish, and 35 ploughs...generally of the English form. There are 86 horses, 181 cows, with their followers; and a few black cattle are bred for the English market.

Sheep and Wool.

The parish maintains 17,480 sheep, and these are all of the long or white faced kind...of the Cheviot breed. Every farmer disposes of his whole lambs, excepting what he retains for keeping up his stock, i.e. he reserves as many of his best ewe lambs, when he sells the others in the month of July, as are equal to what of his stock had died since the Michaelmas preceding, and the number of draught ewes which he intends to dispose of in the September following: At this season, he disposes yearly of some of the oldest and worst of his ewes. The number of draughts that he sells annually, is about a seventh of the whole; and therefore the oldest of his sheep are not more than 7 years of age. A ewe 8 years old may be expected to bring a better lamb than when she was 4 or 5; but her fleece will be both coarser and lighter, and she be in great danger of dying during the winter or spring. The lambs and draught ewes are generally sold into Northumberland and Yorkshire. The sheep are salved about Martinmas. A gallon of tar, mixed with a Scotch stone of butter, will salve, of young and old throughout the flock, about 45. One man will salve 20 sheep in a day. Of late years the farmers have been in use to buy tups of the Cheviot breed; and, by this improvement, the value of wool is supposed to be increased at the rate of about 2 s. 6 d. per stone. Till this season, the price of wool had increased these several years. Some of it sold, last year, as high as 18 s. a stone: This year, it is fallen about 5 s. a stone. Eight fleeces, at an average, go to a stone.

Bridges and Roads.

There are in the parish, to the great accomodation and safety of travellers, 16 stone bridges. These, however, are mostly built on a small scale; none of them has more than one arch, excepting that which is over the Esk, in the neighbourhood of the church, and consists of 3 arches. This was built about 50 years ago, and at the expence of the county... There are 2 public roads, which are kept in excellent repair, and run from the S.E. end of the parish; the one along the S., the other along the N. banks of the Esk, for about 6 miles. The road on the S. crosses the river 2 miles above the church, and, on the N. side of the Esk, joins the other, which is continued into the parish of Eskdalemuir... Some of the bridges were built, and the roads were originally formed, and are still kept in repair, with money collected from the occupiers of land...

School and Poor.

The schoolmaster's salary is 100 £ Scotch: The number of scholars, at an average, is about 45 in winter, and 25 in summer. He receives, for teaching English, per quarter, 1 s. 6 d; for writing, 2 s. 6 d.; for arithmetic, 3 s. 6 d; and for Latin, 5 s...

Prices of Labour, &c.

The wages of a man labourer are 9 d. a day without victuals, except when he is employed as a mower, and in the time of harvest, when they are 10 d. or when he is engaged in salving sheep, for which he receives 1 s. The wages of women are 8 d. a day in harvest, with maintenance, and 6 d. at other times. The wages of a mason are 2 s., and those of a carpenter 1 s. 6 d. a day, when they find their own victuals. The wages of men servants, who eat in the house, are from 8 to 10 guineas a year; and those of women, from 3 l. 10 s. to 4 guineas. The shepherds are allowed grass for a certain number of sheep, as their wages. Some of them have a lesser, others a greater number, according to their skill and the largeness of the flock which they tend; and the wages of some of them of late years, owing to the high price of wool, &c. have been little short of 15 l. per annum, besides their maintenance.

Minerals, &c...

Sir James Johnstone had, for more than 30 years back, been in search of lead in the grounds of Glendinning. In the year 1788, metal was discovered; but, upon trial, it was found to be antimony. Antimony...is found in Hungary, in Germany, in France, in Russia, and in Siberia; but this is the only mine of antimony that has, as yet, been discovered in Great Britain... Of the grounds of Glendinning, Sir James Johnstone retains two fourth shares. He has let one fourth share to Captain Cochran, and another to Mr. Tait. The company has built a smelting house in the neighbourhood of the mines, in which the ore is manufactured. It is made into sulphurated antimony, and regulus of antimony. When the ore is beaten small, and washed, it is put into an earthen pot, the bottom of which is perforated with a number of holes. This pot is let into the mouth of the furnace; and several sets of this apparatus are commonly worked at once. The fluid antimony passes through the holes into the undermost pot, while the unfusible matters remain in the uppermost: What is found in the undermost pot, when the process is finished, is called sulphurated antimony.

Regulus of antimony is prepared in the following manner. The

ore, when beaten small and washed, is put into a crucible, and, along with it, a certain preparation of iron, and an alkaline flux: the crucible is then placed in a furnace; and the iron having a greater affinity to the sulphur, than the sulphur has to the ore, separates the one from the other, making the sulphur swim on the top of the fluid metal: The matter...is poured into a cast of iron cone... Regulus of antimony is a common ingredient in speculums, in bell metal, in types for printing, &c. The sulphurated antimony is sold at 42 l., the regulus of antimony at 80 l. per ton.

Miners, Village, &c.

There are 40 people, exclusive of an overseer, employed at present in the mines, and in preparing the antimony. A miner's wages are from 23 l. to 26 l. a year, and, as such, he enjoys many other advantages. The company has built a village, which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Megget, and named James' Town, in which every miner is provided with a comfortable lodging for himself and his family, at a moderate rent: He has grass for a cow, during the summer, for which he pays no more than 20 s., and 10 s. for coarse hay for her provision in the winter; and may have as much land as he has occasion for, at the rate of 10 s. per acre, for cultivating cabbages and potatoes. A storehouse is built by the company, in which they mean to lay up grain when the prices are low, and sell it out to the workmen, at all times, even in a season of dearth and scarcity, at the rate at which it was purchased. The miners are at work only 6 hours a-day; and, to encourage them to read, a present was, some months ago, made them in books, by the company, to the value of 15 l.; and these, with others, which the workmen have since been able to purchase, amount at present to 120 volumes. To render the situation of the miners as comfortable as possible, the company has built a school-house, for the purpose of having their children educated; had granted considerable advantages to the teacher, and purposes to give 10 l. per annum, to which each of the workmen is to add 1 s. a quarter, as a fund for the relief of such individuals among them, as may be disqualified for following their employment by sickness and old age. We wish success to this undertaking. The mining company not only finds employment to many individuals, but has done an essential service to the public, by making an excellent road, along the E. side of Megget, between James' Town and Waulk-Mill; and in the line of this road, which is three miles and a half, has built 4 stone bridges, of one arch each...

Diseases.

There are no diseases peculiar to the parish. The rheumatism and tuberculosis phthisis are the most prevalent. The practice of inoculation has, for many years, been...general, and...successful.

Wild Animals.

There are hares, rabbits, and some foxes in the parish. We have the swallow, the wood-cock, the cuckoo, and other migratory birds, in their seasons. Partridges have not been so numerous for some years as they formerly were. The moor-cock and hen are natives, and in considerable numbers; but the black-cock is seldom to be met with...

Character, &c.

The inhabitants of Westerkirk have long been remarked for decency and regularity of conduct. They are, in general, religious without superstition, and charitable without ostentation, and temperate without exception. None of the poor are reduced to the necessity of begging bread: in what they receive from the parish, and what they can earn, they have a comfortable subsistence; and many of the tenants are men of very considerable property. The dissenters, of all denominations, do not amount to more than 10. There are 4 ale-houses in the parish; but these are little frequented; nor do those who keep them depend much on the profits of this employment for the support of their families."

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PARISH OF WESTERKIRK - 1835Name.

"This parish has been supposed to take its name from the manor of Westerker, which, by modern appellation, is now called Westerkirk. This name is derived from the British 'Caer', or fortlet, which stood near the hamlet of Westerker, upon the Megget water, a little above its confluence with the Esk... There is another supposition that Westerkirk derived its name from being the most westerly of the five kirks of Eskdale. The present parish of Eskdalemuir formed part of Westerkirk, till 1703, when it was erected into a separate parish.

Boundaries.

The parish is bounded, on the west, by Eskdalemuir; on the east, by Ewes, and on the south by Langholm and Tundergarth. In length, it extends nearly 10 miles, and in breadth from 5 to 6. It contains 27,307 Scotch acres, or $38\frac{1}{2}$ square miles...

Topographical Appearances.

The appearance is hilly, with the exception of the narrow vale along the Esk, which runs through the parish. Some of the hills are covered with heath; but in general they are green and dry, and afford excellent pasture for sheep.

Soil.

The soil is various; the low grounds along the banks of the Esk consist of a light loam, and produce abundant crops both of wheat, barley, and oats. The soil on the rising ground is a deep, strong loam, with an intermixture of stones. A considerable quantity of moss is found upon the top of many of the hills.

The climate, though somewhat keen and moist, is by no means unhealthy, and the people live to a good old age. The prevalent complaints are consumption and rheumatism, the latter brought on by the sudden alternations from heat to cold.

Hydrography.

The Black Esk, which divides this parish on the south from that of Eskdalemuir on the north, for nearly one mile, falls into the White Esk, at a place called the King Pool (It is said that in former times a Pictish King was drowned in this pool, - hence the name), not far from the farm-house of Bailiehill. The junction of these two rivers forms the Esk, that runs through the parish, by many picturesque meanderings towards the south-east, for the space of seven miles... Within the bounds of this parish,

thirteen burns or rivulets, from the hills on the south side of the river, and nine from those on the north side, besides the Megget and Stennis water, fall into the Esk. The Megget and Stennis have their sources on the south side of a ridge of mountains which divide the county of Dumfries from Roxburgh and Teviotdale. These rivers are separated by a ridge of hills, and after running southward for six miles, they join at a place called Crooks, and about half a-mile from this place fall into the Esk, in the neighbourhood of Waukmill...

Mineralogy.

An antimony mine, the only one in Britain, though not at present in operation, was discovered in greywache, at Glendinning, the property of Sir Frederick Johnston, Bart. of Westerhall, in the year 1760, but was not regularly worked till 1793, from which time to 1798, it produced 100 tons of regulus of antimony, valued at £.84 per ton, or £.8400. The ore, which was in a state of sulphur, yielded about fifty per cent. The vein, which seldom exceeded twenty inches in thickness, contained blende, calcereous spar, and quartz. While in operation, forty people were employed, who received from £.23 to £.26 annually, besides the grazing of a cow at £.1, and hay for fodder during the winter at 10 s.

Botany.

There are no particular plants found in this parish, of an interesting kind. Around the pleasure-grounds of Westerhall, there are a great many trees of a large size. Some of the ashes are from 11 feet to 12 in circumference. The oak, the elm, the plane, the horse chestnut, and every other kind of forest trees seem to grow with great vigour. There is a considerable quantity of natural wood along the banks of the Esk... We cannot omit to mention a row of thirteen beautiful trees along the west side of the churchyard, which are highly ornamental.

Fishes.

Salmon, sea-trout, herling, and the common burn-trout, are very plentiful in the different streams. Salmon, in former times, were very abundant in the Esk... The Esk, the Megget, and the Stennis water afford excellent sport to the angler.

Game of all kinds is most abundant. The black-cock, grouse, partridge, and pheasant are found in great numbers. The wood-cock and other migratory birds are seen in their seasons. Indeed, all the species of common birds are found in the woods...and the curlew, lapwing, plover, and snipe on the hills. The bittern, though, rarely, is sometimes seen.

Parochial Registers.

The earliest date of baptisms and marriages is 1693; and of deaths, 1804. From the above dates to the present time, these registers have been regularly kept...

Eminent Men.

This parish is very remarkable as being the birthplace of men who have signalized themselves in every department of literature and science. - Mr. Pulteney...Governor Johnston...Sir James Johnstone...Sir John Malcolm...and Thomas Telford, Esq. an eminent civil-engineer, and the constructor of many public works, the unperishable monuments of his genius, who was born of humble parentage in this parish, in the year 1755. The last named individual began life as a common mason in his native parish, and for years

had no professional fame except the neatness with which he lettered tombstones. In the churchyard, there is a simple stone, erected to his father's memory, the inscription upon which was amongst the first of his attempts in this line. It would occupy too much space in a work of this kind, to give a lengthened sketch of his rising merit. We may state, however, that in London, his first employer was Sir William Chambers, while building Somerset House, - who soon discovered his talents, and brought him into notice. The Menai and Conway bridges, the Caledonian Canal, the St. Katharino Docks, will ever remain monuments of his architectural genius. He died at his house in Abingdon Street, Westminster, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Antiquities.

On a neck of land between the Esk and the Moggot, and Part of the farm of Westerkirk, there are several whinstones placed erect in the ground, which have every appearance of the remains of a Druidical temple. There are many vestiges of Roman encampments on the tops of the hills in the north-west end of the parish, which seem to have been out-stations of the Roman camps of Castle O'er in the south end of Eskdalemuir... A great number of 'burians' are in the parish, of a circular form, and measuring from 36 to 50 yards in diameter. These are supposed by some antiquarians to be remains of Pictish encampments; while others are of opinion that they were merely places of strength into which the people collected their cattle at night for security from the English borderers. There is also a third conjecture, that they were for the purpose of protecting the cattle during the night from the ravages of the wild beasts, when the country was covered with wood... There are remains of an old castle at Glendinning, and of another at Westerhall.

Population.

Amount of population in 1755, 549. 1791, 655; 1801, 638; 1811, 607; 1821, 672; 1831, 642, viz. 297 males, and 345 females. Number of families in the parish, 125; inhabited houses, 117. The yearly average of births for the last 7 years is 20; marriages, 6; deaths, 13.

There is one blind person in the parish, and five fatuous; but none of them receive aid from the parochial funds.

Character of the People.

The tenantry of this parish bear an excellent character for integrity and honour. As farmers, they are skillful and industrious, and spare no expense either in the improvements of their stock or of their farms. The lower classes are sober and intelligent. The generality of them are fond of reading; and, as they have an ample supply of books, the shepherds in particular have acquired a degree of knowledge and information beyond what might have been expected from their station in life. In their dress they have nothing peculiar; the black and white plaid worn round the shoulders is universally used. No class of people are more contented with their situation. Indeed, the superior comfort of the lower classes in this parish, and in all the extensive pastoral and agricultural districts of the numerous parishes of which the Duke of Buccleuch is the sole or principal proprietor, obviously arises from the wise and liberal policy which has characterized

the management of the Buccleuch property for ages. That family have invariably let their extensive possessions to tenants on such terms as secure their comfort and independence.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.

The number of acres arable, and of meadow land, may be computed at 1560; not in tillage, but affording excellent pasture, 25547; under wood and plantations, 200.

Rent of Land.

As the arable land in this parish is uniformly let with the hill pasture, the rent per acre cannot be accurately ascertained. There are fifteen stock-farmers in the parish whose farms would average nearly 1800 acres each, and who employ, as shepherds and labourers in agriculture, 59 individuals...

Live Stock.

The only breed of cattle in this parish is the Galloway. It is found well adapted for the pasturage, rises to a good size, finds a ready market, and brings high prices. The number of sheep grazed may be estimated at nearly 18,000, which are all of the Cheviot breed, - to the improvement of which every attention is paid.

Raw Produce.

The whole of the grain, &c. raised in this parish is consumed by the growers in maintaining their families and servants. Wool and sheep are the staple commodities. The reclaiming of waste land by draining and building stone dikes, is carried to its utmost extent. Farm buildings are all good. No obstacle to improvements arises, in this parish, either from want of capital or of encouragement by the proprietors.

Parochial Economy.

Langholm is the nearest market-town, distant about five miles. It is also the post-town.

The public roads are all good, and kept in excellent repair, and afford ready communication in every direction. No mail or stagecoach passes through the parish.

Ecclesiastical State.

The church was built in 1788; it is in excellent repair, and may contain nearly 700 sitters. It is very centrally placed, - the farthest distance being five miles. The number of communicants is 170...

There is not a Dissenting meeting-house in this parish; and the number of Dissenters is, 14 Burghers, who attend a chapel at Langholm, and 2 Cameronians, who...hear sermon at Ettrick.

Education.

There is only one parochial school, - with the maximum salary, and the legal accomodations. The branches of instruction taught are, English, writing, arithmetic, geography, Latin, and Greek. The average number attending the school in summer is from 40 to 45, and in winter 70. The school is centrally placed, and there is no need of an additional one. The probable amount of school fees received may vary from £.21 to £22. There is also, a small school kept by a woman, who teaches English and sewing. At the village of Jamestown, where the miners and their families formerly resided, sometimes a school is opened for the winter months. The people are alive to the benefits of education; and

there is a visible change in their conduct and morals since the facilities of education were increased. There is not an individual betwixt six and fifteen years of age, who cannot read and write.

Literature.

In the year 1795, a library was instituted in this parish, which contains many valuable works, several of which were presented by the late Mr. Telford, civil-engineer. So much was he impressed with the advantages arising from select libraries, that he bequeathed to this library the handsome sum of £.1000, the interest of which is annually to be laid out in the purchase of books. The sole management of this bequest is vested in the minister and kirk-session.

Charitable Institutions.

A friendly society was instituted in the year 1789, which has all along been in a flourishing condition, and is of great benefit to sick members. At this time, it has a capital of £.300. The terms of admission are regulated according to the age of the applicants. The quarterly contribution from each member is 1 s. 7 d. The sick receive weekly for three months 4 s., and after that period 2 s. 6 d. The allowance for funeral expenses is £.1, 10 s., and each member gives the widow, or nearest relation, 1 s. There is no saving bank; and the nearest is at Langholm.

Poor and Parochial Funds.

Poor rates were instituted in this parish in 1773. The assessment for the last year amounted to £.80... There is also a sum of £.250 at interest in the bank, with another of £.100, the interest of which is given to the schoolmaster for registering all the children baptized in the church. The dues of proclamation, fines exacted for irregular conduct, and fees for the use of the mort-cloth, go all to the session funds, - except one shilling, which is given to the session-clerk for every marriage. The number of poor on the roll is 18, besides a few who occasionally receive relief. Perhaps there is no parish in Scotland where the wants of the poor are so well supplied, or their comfort better looked after. No public begging is allowed. None, except real objects of charity, or those upon whom misfortune has suddenly fallen, seek relief from the poors' funds.

Inns.

There is only one inn in the parish.

Fuel.

Peat is very much used, and costs per cart load 2 s. Many families use coal, which is brought from the pits at Canobie, a distance of twelve miles, by a very good road.

Miscellaneous observations.

Great improvements have taken place, in this parish, since 1793. Every new improvement in agriculture has been introduced that promised to be advantageous. In the improvement of pasture ground by draining and building of dikes, great advantages have resulted both in drying the sheep walks and in affording shelter, - so that the diseases, poke and rot, formerly common, are now almost unknown. The facilities to markets, by good roads in all directions, have been greatly increased.

-- November 1835. (The Rev. James Green, Minister.)

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THE PARISH OF MIDDLEBIE - 1835

(Presbytery of Annan, Synod of Dumfries.)

The Rev. Richard Nivison, Minister.

Name.

The name of this parish appears to be derived from the Saxon word 'bee', which signifies a station, and is supposed to have reference to one of the finest remains of a Roman camp in the vicinity of the church; - the word 'middle' being prefixed in order to distinguish it from two other Roman stations, each about ten miles distant, in opposite directions; - Netherbie in Cumberland, and Upperbie in Eskdalemuir.

Extent and Boundaries.

Consisting of three united parishes, Middlebie, Pennersaughs, and Carruthers, this parish is 9 miles long, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and contains 40 square miles...

Topographical Appearances, &c.

While it is generally arable, possessing a surface variegated with hill and dale, it is chiefly wild and mountainous towards the east and north-east, and may, indeed, be considered as forming an intermediate link betwixt the agricultural district of Annandale and the pastoral district of Eskdale. The westerly winds chiefly prevail in this parish, and are often accompanied by long and severe rains; hence the atmosphere is generally moist, and not unfrequently produces fevers, consumptions, and...rheumatic affections.

Though we have amongst us nothing that can be dignified by the name of rivers or lakes, we have numerous springs of the purest water, unmixed with any mineral ingredient, and several rivulets or burns, which arise from our hills and discharge themselves into the Frith of Solway or the river Annan.

Mineralogy.

The rocks which are most common in the parish are sandstone and limestone. So much, indeed does this last abound, that it may be called one of our staple commodities, and being carried to a great distance for the purpose of manure, has been instrumental in promoting...agricultural improvements of this part of the country...

Soils, &c.

There is a great variety of soils in the parish, and sometimes at a small distance from each other. A clayey soil, however, mostly prevails, though gravel and loam are also not unfrequently to be found. The vegetable produce corresponds to this variety. In every farm, oats, barley, and potatoes are to be found. Wheat has been introduced of late years into several farms, whose soil is more congenial to it, and turnip husbandry is making a gradual but steady progress. Besides rye-grass, which is universally cultivated, and yields an exuberant produce, we have in almost all parts of the parish natural or bog-hay not only sufficient for our own consumption, but also for exportation into other parishes. In the more mountainous parts, the soil is best adapted for sheep pasture, and accordingly we have many excellent farms of this description, which yield very handsome rents to the proprietors.

The Ayrshire and Galloway breed of cows are generally preferred, the former of which are considered as the best milkers, and therefore exclusively graze our dairy farms. So common is the hog, that it is found in almost every cottage, and hence great quantities of bacon are annually exported to Newcastle. Many young oxen are reared in our pastures, and sold in the English markets...

Eminent Men, &c.

This parish has been long celebrated for its families of the name of Bell, - so much so that the Bells of Middlebie became a common expression in Dumfries-shire.

The well known tragical story of fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee is associated with one of the Bells...in this parish. She was loved by Bell, but favoured the pretensions of another (Adam Fleming). The former having conceived the purpose of murdering his more fortunate rival, and knowing the accustomed resort of the two lovers on the banks of the Kirtly, concealed himself amidst the adjoining wood, and watched his opportunity. Fair Helen discovered him in the act of levelling his piece, and rushing betwixt the murderer and his victim, received the ball which was intended for her lover. The latter, after travelling to foreign lands, returned and died on the tomb of his beloved Helen, and their ashes are now mingled together in the romantic churchyard of Kirkconnel...

Land-owners.

Our principal land-owners are, His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry; Sir G.F. Johnstone, Bart. of Westerhall; Sir Patrick Maxwell, Bart. of Springkell; and General Sharpe of Hoddam...

Population.

Population in 1821, 1874; 1831, 2107.

This increase of population is to be ascribed to the operation of national improvement in general, and a more scientific agriculture in particular. Within these last twenty years, three flourishing villages have arisen amongst us, which bid fair to enlarge their bounds, and promote the progress of civilization. The manufacture of cloth is carried on to a considerable extent, and a ready demand is made for it in the neighbouring emporium of Carlisle. Commerce even sheds its blessings around us. In one of our villages an enterprising gentleman has attracted the employment of a great proportion of the surrounding population, and in particular deals in wool more extensively than any individual in the county. The number of persons residing in our villages is 579, and in the country part of the parish 1528. Number of families in the parish, 423. The average number of births yearly, for the last 7 years, 64. The number of persons at present under 15 years of age, 840.

We cannot boast of resident nobility, but may confidently do so of the number of our proprietors, of whom there are about 30 possessing land of the yearly value of £50 and upwards.

There are 5 insane and fatuous persons; 2 blind; and 1 deaf and dumb amongst us...

By means of an enlightened education and other circumstances, our people are rapidly improving in their general habits, and, though not void of a laudable ambition, are contented with their situation and circumstances, and enjoy the comforts and advantages of society. The desire of obtaining a good education prevails almost universally, and in many cases, the greatest privations

are undergone by parents, in order to qualify one or two of their children for the learned professions. We may every day meet with persons occupying the lowest stations in society, who are acquainted with the events which are taking place in the political world, and can express their opinions upon them with correctness and propriety. Though vices of various descriptions prevail amongst us, I scarcely think that they are upon the increase, and while a decent outward profession of religion is everywhere displayed, an attentive observer may perceive religious sentiments secretly and gradually regulating their dispositions and conduct.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.

The total number of acres in this parish may be...24,900. Of which there are cultivated or occasionally in tillage, 5,367. Uncultivated, waste, or in pasture, 17,356. Capable of cultivation, 1,895. Covered with wood, natural or planted, 282...

The rate of farm-labourers' wages is from 1 s. to 1 s. 6 d. and of those of artisans from 2 s. to 2 s. 6 d. per day....

The character of our husbandry may be termed good, and is still improving; and of late much waste land has been reclaimed by draining and enclosing. The general duration of leases is...about fifteen years; and the state of our farm-buildings and enclosures, though in many cases bad, has of late been much improved, and upon the farms of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch...is of superior order. In reference to this parish in general, it may be observed, that our improvements in agriculture, during the last twenty years, have been extensive, and that our proprietors are anxious to give every encouragement to enterprising and substantial tenants. The want of capital is perhaps one of the greatest obstacles to agricultural improvement; and it is generally supposed that an abatement of rent would operate to the advantage of the landlord as well as the tenant.

Manufactures.

Our chief manufacture is...cotton or linen, which affords employment to 42 heads of families. There is no peculiarity in the mode of conducting it, but in consequence of the low prices which have of late prevailed, it has occupied those who engage in it about ten or twelve hours per day...without affording...a fair remuneration...

There are three villages in this parish, Waterbeck, Eaglesfield, and Kettlebridge. The nearest market town is Ecclefechan. Our means of communication are extremely good, and we have daily mails from the south and north. The turnpike road betwixt London and Glasgow passes through the parish for two miles, and is frequented by the mail-coach and other carriages. Our parish roads, which were formerly almost impassable, have been improved to an incredible degree within the last twenty years, and, with out bridges, are now in excellent condition.

Ecclesiastical State.

The church is by no means central in this parish, being only half-a mile from the westerly end of it, adjoining to Hoddam, and seven or eight miles from its opposite extremity; but...it is not so inconvenient to the great mass of the inhabitants as might be imagined.... It was built in 1821, and affords accomodation to 700 persons; but, I regret to say, contains no free sittings. The

manse was built about a century ago....the parish is one of the most extensive and populous in the county, and the rental great and increasing. The amount of stipend...is £.220, 9 s. 7½d.

There is in this parish a Dissenting meeting-house of the Relief persuasion, the minister of which is paid by the seat rents, and receives...about £.70 per annum. The number of families and of persons of all ages belonging to the Established Church is of the former, 232, and of the latter, 1160. The number...belonging to the Relief meeting-house is...129, and...645. Divine service is...attended extremely well in the Established Church, and is so ...also in the meeting-house, though many of the sitters...are not Dissenters, but take seats in it, merely in consequence of their distance from the parish church.... The average number of our communicants is somewhere about 300. We have no societies for religious purposes...but occasionally collections...for promoting Education in the Highlands, and propagating the Gospel in India....

Education.

There are two parochial and four private schools in this parish, in the former of which are taught Greek, Latin, and French, with the more common branches of education. The average expense of education is about 9 s. 6 d. per annum. I cannot agree with some who think that the moral temperature of the community is lower than it was thirty or forty years ago. We have less religious formality, but not less true religion.

There is a circulating library in this parish, but no other literary institutions of any kind.

We have also a Friendly society...affording relief to its members when they fall into distress, and a small sum for their decent interment when they are removed by death.

The average number of persons receiving parochial aid is about 45, and the average sum allotted to each is about 1 s. per week... the disposition among the poor to seek parochial relief...is seldom or never considered as in the smallest degree degrading....

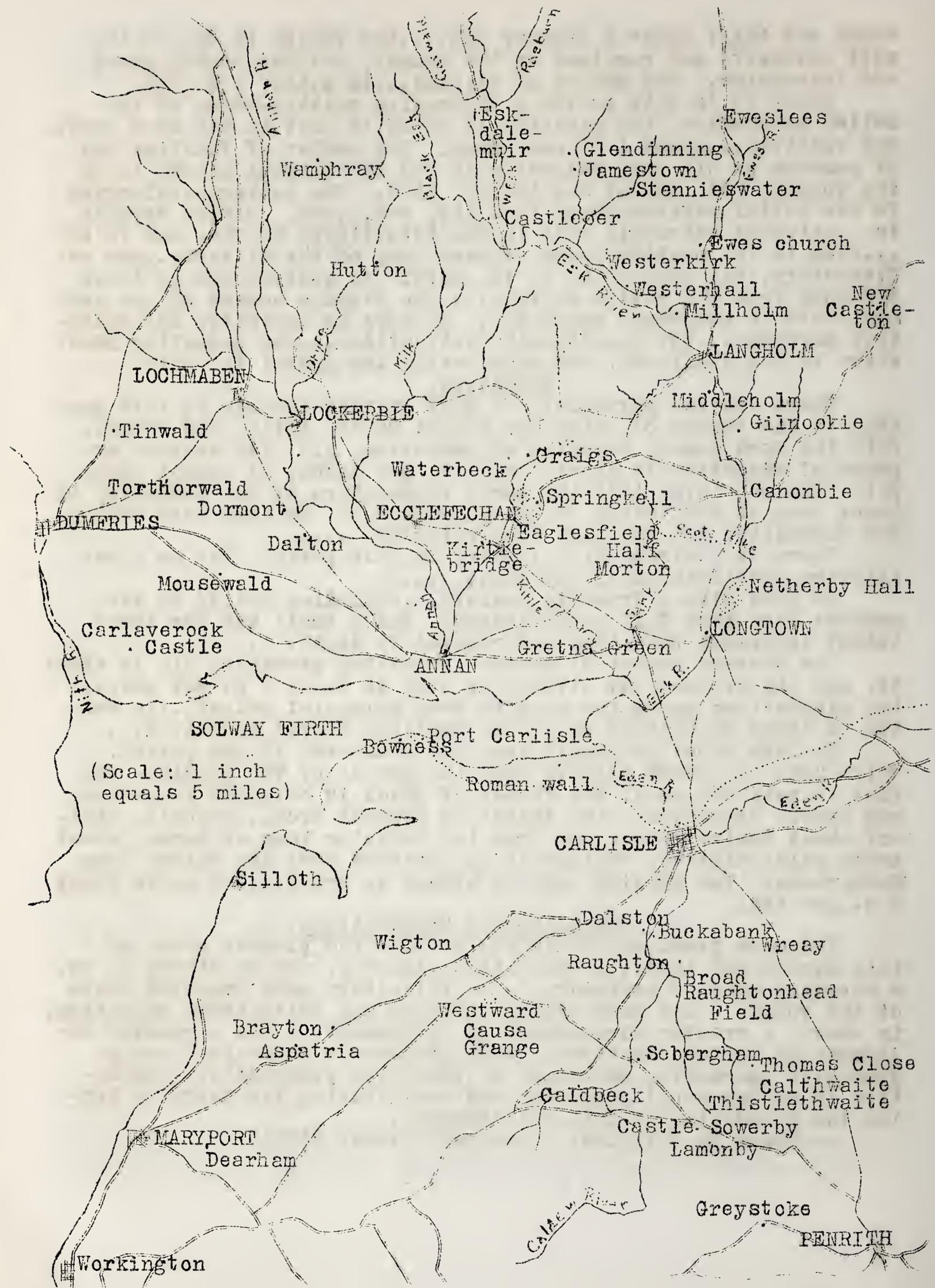
We have about ten small inns and alehouses in the parish, which have the worst effects upon the morals of the people.- Our fuel is peat and coal, the former of which is obtained in mosses, now nearly exhausted...the latter is brought from...Canobie, distant about twelve miles, and from the thriving town of Annan, about seven miles distant, whither it is conveyed over the Solway from Cumberland. The English coal is higher in price...and costs about 8 s. per ton.

Miscellaneous Observations.

The more prominent variation betwixt the present state of this parish and that...of the last...Account, may be stated to be, a superior mode of husbandry, - an infinitely more improved state of the roads, - and more widely diffused and enlightened education; in short, a greater advancement in refinement; - and a greater enjoyment of worldly comforts. With pleasure I anticipate now a gradually increasing accession of parochial prosperity. Population is making rapid progress, and contributing its share in laying the foundation of national strength.

-- Drawn up July 1831 - Revised October 1835."

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Miscellaneous Notes

Dalton Parish is in the southern part of Dumfriesshire about eight miles north of Solway Firth. Its land is very low lying, having once been covered by the Solway. The land is used for sheep and cattle pasturage, and for agriculture.

Eskdalemuir Parish in 1794 was visited by a great storm which lasted for a week and killed 4006 sheep and 7 black cattle. Cote Farm lost 83 sheep and Rennaldburn, 200. July 19, 1803 was an unusually hot day; there was a tremendous storm, and old people said they had not seen such flashes of lightning since 1752. One of the two main cross-roads which traverse the parish was an old Roman road.

"Because of the absolute serenity of the station, a national weather observatory was built in Eskdalemuir in 1908. Some of the observations made are that the average temperature for the year is 47.6 Fahr. The highest temperature...was 90.4° in August, 1876, and the lowest -4° in December, 1860. Snow falls on an average of nineteen days. The average rainfall is 50 inches per year. The Shire as a whole enjoys about one-third of the possible sunshine, and at Eskdalemuir there is an average of 1275 hours of sunshine per year... Twenty-five per cent of the days are overcast. The prevailing winds are out of the west. The position of Dumfries Shire tends to the creation of a climate on the whole mild and productive of fertility and longevity. The conjoint attraction of sunshine, rain, mist and breeze makes the climate agreeable and invigorating."

About two-thirds of the land is owned, and has been owned for centuries, by the Duke of Buccleuch, and the rest by nine landowners. However, since World War I, some tenants have bought their land, notably Cote and Rennaldburn. Only 500 of the 43,518 acres in the parish are plowed, the rest being used mainly for sheep.

The population has been steadily declining until in 1927 it was only 385. In 1755 it was 675; in 1792, 619; in 1801, 537; in 1831, 650; in 1861, 590. The population of Scotland itself has been increasing. In 1600 it was about 500,000; in 1700, 1.0 million; in 1750, 1.25 million; in 1800, 1.6 million, in 1900, 4.5 million. Much of the increase was in the cities and towns.

Westerkirk Parish is about 10 miles in length, north to south, and 6 wide. It is lower down the Eskdale valley than Eskdalemuir, but its whole surface is upland and a large part of it is mountainous. The heights are in a few places heathy; but in general they are verdant, soft in outline, and finely pastoral. About 600 acres are wooded; about 1000 are tilled or productive of meadow grass; and all the remainder, or 14/17 of the whole, are grazing grounds for sheep and a few cattle. Soil on the lowlands is fertile. Roman antiquities include an old tower at Glendinning and one at Westerkirk. The population fell from 672 in 1821 to 537 in 1861. The Megget River is sometimes called Waulkmill. Jamestown and Glendinning were small villages situated on the upper stretch of this river, bordering on Eskdalemuir Parish. These towns have almost entirely disappeared, due to the discontinuance of mining there.

Ewes Parish takes its name from the Ewes Water which flows through the district, joining the Esk River at Langholm. It is slightly larger than Westerkirk Parish, which borders it on the west. The physical description of the two parishes is similar.

Middlebie Parish is in the south-eastern part of the shire and contains the post-office villages of Eaglesfield, Kirtlebridge, and Waterbeck. It is nine miles by five and the surface is undulating, wild, and hilly. When the Pattersons lived there, its population in 1831 was 2107 and in 1861, 2004. Thomas Carlyle's father used to farm in the parish. Pattersons still live there.

Kirkconnell is the name of an ancient parish. Its cemetery still exists in a rich holm half surrounded by Kirtle Water. It is famous as containing the ashes of Fair Helen of Kirkconnell Lee and those of her lover Adam Fleming. Of them William Wordsworth, the poet, wrote:

"Proud Gordon, maddened by the thoughts
That through his brain were travelling,
Rushed forth, and at the heart of Bruce
He launched a deadly javelin!
Fair Ellen saw it as it came,
And, starting up to meet the same,
Did with her body cover
The youth, her chosen lover."

And Sir Walter Scott in the "Minstrelsy" wrote:

"I wish I were where Helen lies!
Night and day on me she cries;
And I am weary of the skies,
For her sake that died for me."

The Pattersons used to live at Craigs and Hotts, two or three miles from the cemetery, which is quite small and now closed. Two of their children are buried there and their own tombstone reads: "In Memory of George Patterson, who died at Kennedys Corner, 6th June 1869, aged 72 years. Also Mary Graham, His wife who died at Brayton Station 19th Nov^r 1888, Aged 84 years."

Mouswald Parish is between Dalton Parish and Dumfries, and is a small agricultural and pastoral parish. Roman remains testify to its importance in ancient times. It is but a few miles from Maxwellton's Bonnie Braes. Agnes Gass, who married George Patterson in 1768, and her ancestors used to live in the parish.

Craigs, Hotts, and Kennedy's Corner are 15 miles straight south of Eskdalemuir and Jamestown, and 10 miles east of Dormont-flesh, and 15 miles northwest of Carlisle, England. The Patterson-Graham ancestors lived within a district 20 to 25 miles square and most of their descendants in the British Isles today live within a district 50 miles square.

Dumfriesshire is in the Lowlands which include the tract of land between the Border line and a line drawn parallel to it 40 miles wide, i.e., all the land south of a line drawn from Givan to Dunbar.

MINISTERS OF ANCESTRAL PARISHES IN DUMFRIESSHIRE

The Presbyterian ministers of Scotland were usually the most important persons in their parishes. They were usually the best-educated men in their communities and often they were the only university-educated men in their parishes. They were the one constant influence for righteousness and they often held long pastorates, so that they were known to several generations. They had certain duties in regard to the school of the parish and the local schoolmaster often looked to the minister for advice. It is fitting, therefore, that we should record for posterity the names of these worthy men in each parish where our ancestors lived.

Mouswald Parish, where the Gass family lived, belonged to the Presbytery of Lochmaben. The church was dedicated to St. Peter, and near it was St. Peter's Well. Its ministers were Alexander Makgown, 1637 and after; John Learmonth, 1674 and after; John Dunlop, 1691 and after; John Whitehead, 1717 to his death in 1736; William Cunningham, 1737 to 1744; James Lorimer, 1745 to 1765; James Moody, 1766 to 1772; Jacob Dickson or Dixon, 1772 to his death, 1824. If these men could speak, they could explain the riddle of the Gass ancestry, for they made the records in the parish registers and knew all family relationships exceedingly well.

Dalton Parish, where the Pattersons lived in the 18th century, was also in the Presbytery of Lochmaben. Its ministers were William Milne, 1684 and after; Hugh M'Hendrie, 1694 and after, who got into several difficulties because of irregularities; John Carlyle, 1703 to 1710; Robert Kirkland, 1715 to 1740; David Imrie, 1741 to 1751; John Marshall, 1753 to 1762; William Bryden, 1763 to his death in 1793; William Wightman, 1794 to his death in 1800; James Cririe, 1801 to about 1822, a scholarly man; Thomas Hunter Thomson, 1823 to his death in 1853. The parish sometimes was called Meikle Dalton Parish.

Eskdalemuir Parish, where the Pattersons went and where the Grahams, Beattys, Andersons, Smiths, and Charters lived, belonged to the Presbytery of Langholm. It was separated from Westerkirk Parish in 1703 and became the largest parish in Dumfriesshire. Its ministers were: John Laurie, M.A., 1703 to his death in 1723. The following lines are said to have been written for his tombstone: "Here lies John Laurie, Neither rich nor poor, Last minister of Wauchope, First of Eskdalemuir." Then came James M'Garrick, M.A., 1724 to his death in 1761; John Scotland, 1763 to 1768, when he went to Westerkirk; Robert Foote, 1768 to 1773; John Russell, 1774 to 1784; John Laurie, 1785 to 1791, perhaps a grandson of the first John Laurie; William Brown, D.D., 1792 to his death in 1835. He was a noted author, wrote "Antiquities of the Jews," married an aunt of Thomas Carlyle, and reared six children. He died in his 69th year and the 44th of his ministry. Then came Adam Cunningham, 1836 to 1843; John Strathern, 1843 to his death in 1875; John Crawford Dick, 1876 to about 1903; James Ronald MacDonald, 1904 and after.

Westerkirk Parish, where the Pattersons, Hotsons, and Telfers lived, also belonged to the Presbytery of Langholm. The church belonged to the Abbey of Melrose before the Reformation. At Boykin, in the parish, Adam of Glendinning founded in 1391 a chapel of St. Martin. Its ministers were: James Johnstone, M.A., 1611 to his death in 1622; John Forke, 1623; George Johnston, 1625 to 1634; John Hamilton, M.A., 1634 to 1657; James Pringle of Burnfoot, M.A., 1658 to 1662, and again from 1679 to about 1683; John Brown, M.A., 1683 to 1688; John Mein, M.A., 1693 to his death in 1720. He first began to keep the parish register and during his pastorate Eskdalemuir was separated from Westerkirk. Then came David Balmain, M.A., 1722 to his death in 1767; John Scotland, 1768 to 1778, from Eskdalemuir; William Little, 1779 to his death in 1841; William Burnside Dunbar, 1842 to 1855; Alexander Young, 1855 to 1909, with a pastorate of 54 years.

Ewes Parish and Ewis-Duris Parish, where the Hotsons, Andersons, and others lived, had a church dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There were chapels at Unthank and Mossopaul for the convenience of the people. Ewis-duris, or Overkirk of Ewes, had a church dedicated to St. Mark. The ministers were: William Graham, M.A., 1627 to his death in 1638; Mr. Chisholm, 1642 to about 1645; John Lithgow, or Linlithgow, 1646 to 1664, and again in 1689; John Home, M.A., 1666 to 1681; John Melville, 1682 to 1689; Robert Darling, 1694 to his death in 1716; Robert Malcolm, 1717 to his death in 1761. He founded in the parish four almshouses for poor families. A grandson was one of the "Four Knights of Eskdale," all brothers, among whom was Sir Pulteney Malcolm who helped to give Thomas Telford, the great civil engineer, a start in life. Then came Richard Scott, 1761 to his death in 1790; John Laurie from Eskdalemuir, 1791 to 1816, a number of whose sons were commissioned in the army; Robert Shaw, 1816 to his death in 1853; Thomas Smith, 1853 to his death in 1901; David Preston.

Most of the ministers in Westerkirk, Eskdalemuir, and Ewes parishes were "presented" by the Duke of Buccleuch who had large landed estates and thus controlled to a large extent the choice of a minister for each parish. Before 1743 these three parishes were included in the Presbytery of Middlebie, but thereafter, of Langholm, Synod of Dumfries.

Parish Registers. Only 20 parish registers exist before 1600 in Scotland. Baptism records are kept better than marriage records in the old Scotch registers. In many parishes there is no death record before 1855, when registration became compulsory under the state law. Registers exist as follows: For Dalton: baptisms, 1723-1819; marriages, 1766-1824; deaths, 1766-1827. For Eskdalemuir: baptisms, 1724-1854; marriages, 1726-1777; deaths, 1726-1801. For Westerkirk: baptisms, 1693-1854; marriages, 1820-1853; deaths, 1804-. For Ewes: baptisms, 1700-1745, 1750-1819; marriages, 1702-1820; deaths, 1717-1818. For Middlebie: baptisms, 1744-; marriages, -; deaths, 1820-1854. For Kirkpatrick-Fleming: baptisms, 1748-1819; marriages, 1755-1776; deaths, 1820-1854. Kirkconnel: baptisms, 1742-1819; deaths, 1820-1854. For Dumfries: baptisms, 1605-1715, 1820-.

THOMAS TELFORD, CIVIL ENGINEER

The life of Thomas Telford is of interest because he is a relative. He was a nephew of Jean Telfer who in 1758 married John Hotson. Their daughter, Jean Hotson, born in 1760 in Glendinning, became the wife of John Paterson who became the grandfather of Jane Patterson (1830-1890), the wife of John Pearson Bewley.

Telford's autobiography states: "Having for more than half a century been constantly employed in planning and conducting works of greater variety and magnitude than fall to the share of most men of my profession, I feel it as a duty incumbent on me to bequeath to posterity a connected description of these operations; for although they have been from time to time recorded in Reports to Parliament, to public bodies, and joint-stock companies, yet... it now becomes necessary, in order to...afford details of practical operations...."

".... I ever recollect with pride and pleasure my native parish of Westerkirk, where I was born, on the banks of the Esk, in the year 1757...." "The early part of my life was spent in employment as a mason, chiefly in my native district of Eskdale, a mountainous tract of the County of Dumfries, being the western march of the Scottish Border, which being pastoral is but thinly peopled, and where masonry operations consist chiefly in building dwelling-houses for the farmers, with the necessary appendages, varied only as the farm is pastoral or arable. Wherever regular roads were substituted for the old horse tracks, and wheel carriages introduced, bridges, numerous but small, were to be built over the mountain streams; those, however, furnished considerable employment to the practical mason, and I thus became early experienced in the requisite considerations and details. In this district land-owners' dwellings occasionally occur; but the greater portion of the country being the property of the Buccleuch family, farm-houses are more usual, and, to the credit of that wealthy and excellent family, their tenantry reside in good habitations, and are in no want of the comforts of life. The parish churches are plain and simple, and the Manses of the ministers differ little from the best kind of farm-houses.

".... I ever congratulate myself upon the circumstances which compelled me to begin by working with my own hands, and thus to acquire early experience of the habits and feelings of workmen....

It was only in the latter part of the last (18th) century that the western border or march between North and South Britain was rendered productive or valuable by a regular system of improvements, when the good Duke of Buccleuch, the kind father of his tenantry and the benefactor of the district, within my memory caused it to be intersected by roads, and assisted in the improvements of the farm-houses upon his extensive property. Until then most of them consisted of mud walls or rubble stones bedded in clay, and thatched with straw, rushes or heather, the floors being of earth, and the fire in the middle, having a plastered creel chimney for the escape of the smoke, and, instead of windows, small

openings in the thick mud walls admitted a scanty light; in such hovels the peasantry usually dwelt within my memory, and examples still exist....

Under this judicious management the mud hovels have disappeared, having been replaced by comfortable dwelling-houses, with convenient offices, the walls of stone and lime-mortar, slated roofs, masonry chimneys and boarded floors; the plan having been furnished by the Duke's surveyor, the building was erected under his inspection....

The market towns near the border having been formerly exposed to frequent and destructive inroads, Langholm, the principal and indeed the only town in Eskdale, partook of the poverty and meanness of those in the adjacent district...but within the last half century town improvement has more than kept pace with that of the surrounding country....

The castles of the ancient warlike chieftains of the Scottish Border...were...of considerable magnitude, the construction rude, and the walls of great thickness and strength, even in the wildest parts....

Though the life of the borderers was rude and precarious, and to us apparently uncomfortable, yet...they became renowned in desultory warfare; and from early habits they no doubt felt a species of enjoyment in the adventures, offensive and defensive, in which they were constantly engaged."

"But I begin to perceive I am running into prolixity on border details, pardonably, I hope, in an old man, speaking of the scenes of his youth, since immortalized in verse and prose by a more illustrious borderer, Sir Walter Scott....

At the age of 23 I considered myself to be master of my art, as practised in the county of Dumfries; and having then had an opportunity of visiting Edinburgh, I now dismiss my border anecdotes, and pass to scenes of more public interest and importance."

In the foregoing brief fashion, Thomas Telford disposed of his youth and early environment. John Rickman, who edited his life, has left a more comprehensive summary of the early years:

"Thomas Telford was born in the parish of Westerkirk, in the county of Dumfries, on the 9th of August 1757, and died at his house, in Abingdon-street, Westminster (London), on the 2d of September 1834, being, therefore, rather more than 77 years of age at the time of his decease. His mother's name was Janet Jackson, and her care of his infancy and growing years was of the more importance, as his father died before the end of the year 1757, leaving his son Thomas an orphan. The mother survived till the year 1794. She always enjoyed the dutiful regards of her only son, who is said to have written all his letters addressed to her in printed characters, that she might read them herself without assistance. Telford's father was a shepherd in the pastoral district which divides the counties of Dumfries and Roxburgh, and the orphan received the rudiments of education at the Westerkirk parish school, in the summer season assisting his uncle as a shepherd boy. In this occupation bodily labour is not required; and young Telford,

being furnished with a few books by his village friends, applied his acquired power of reading to very good purpose; indeed, it became a habit which always recurred when he was not otherwise too closely occupied in his profession; and it must not be forgotten in the history of his life, that he collected with diligence, and digested into elaborate treatises, for insertion in the Edinburgh Encyclopaedia (in which he was a share-holder) all that is known of Architecture, Bridge-building and Canal-making....

It might have excited a smile in many of his friends, and probably Telford himself thought so, as he never hinted at the fact, - that the earliest distinction he acquired in life was as a Poet! - ...at nearly thirty years of age...he reprinted at Shrewsbury a poem, descriptive of the early scenes of his life, entitled 'Eskdale'....

His destination in life after boyhood was to become a stone-mason...until he settled at Shrewsbury under the patronage of Sir William (Johnstone) Pulteney; a man of singular habits of life, approaching to penury, although he possessed a princely income."

"Telford loved his profession, and was so energetic in any task before him, that all other motives became subordinate to it. He formed no matrimonial connection, and lived as a soldier, always in active service, without fixed habitation, until he had reached that age which our forefathers deemed the usual close of human life. Thus the acquisition and accumulation of property had always been a secondary consideration with him...and he was slow in increasing his rate of charge in proportion as his reputation and experience authorized such increase....

After his mother's death, Telford had few family connections to provide for; and although he was ready to help these, when occasionally in want of pecuniary assistance, yet he did not divide his property amongst them, having from experience formed a strong opinion against the removal of any man from his station in life....

But the most distinguishing trait of Telford's character was, that facility of benevolence which made him accessible to all, especially to foreigners, who resorted to him for information or advice; and this, added to his connection with the Gotha Canal in Sweden, exalted his fame abroad as the first civil engineer in Europe, several years before he was acknowledged at home to hold that station. The Russian government consulted him frequently on various schemes of canal navigation and other improvements.... The Emperor of Russia...sent him a brilliant diamond ring, with an appropriate inscription. ...Telford was honoured by a Swedish order of knighthood; at home he became Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in the year 1803; of London, in 1827. M. Dupin...and foreigners, distinguished by science and literature, who thenceforth visited England, resorted regularly to Mr. Telford, - Russians, Swedes, Germans, French and Italians....

In the more familiar intercourse of life, Telford was equally amiable; and nothing could be more delightful, in accompanying his

professional journeys, than to find him received at every inn which he had previously frequented as a family guest, uniformly welcomed by the master, the mistress and the upper servants of the household."

After leaving his native Westerkirk Parish about 1780, Telford went to Edinburgh where he was employed as a mason in building the New Town. Later he went to London which became his permanent home. His first public employment was in superintending work at Portsmouth dockyard. This won him the appointment as surveyor of public works in the rich county of Salop, a position he retained ever after.

Telford was the first to build bridges of iron, his first being over the Severn in 1796. In 1801 he was consulted regarding replacing the London Bridge by a single cast-iron arch of 600-feet span. In the May 1803 issue of the Scots Magazine, pp. 329-330, appeared an article by him "On the Emigrations from the Highlands." After completing the Ellesmere Canal he received from the committee of management, 1805, a testimonial stating that the committee "think it but justice due to Mr. Telford to state, that the works have been planned with great skill and science, and executed with much economy and stability, doing him, as well as those employed by him, infinite credit." The Ellesmere Canal was built from 1795 to 1805 and connected the navigation of the Severn, Dee, and Mersey.

Meanwhile he was planning and building, from 1803 to 1823, the Caledonian Canal which connected a chain of natural lakes, 62 miles in length, stretching from Beauly Firth to Fort William, Scotland, and cut off 250 miles and 9½ days of dangerous sailing around the north of Scotland. In 1808 the Swedish government engaged him to plan and build the Gotha Canal to connect the great fresh water lakes of the kingdom in order to form a direct route by water between the North Sea and the Baltic. Telford later wrote: "When the canal was completed, and opened for public use, large gold medals were struck...one of each was presented to me; and as a further mark of the King's approbation, I received a Swedish order of knighthood, and a portrait of his Majesty set in valuable diamonds."

Telford built other bridges any one of which would have won him fame: the Dean Bridge in Edinburgh, the Broomielaw Bridge in Glasgow, the Conway and Menai Bridges being his greatest. "The Menai bridge, one of the greatest wonders of art in the world, is unquestionably the most imperishable monument of his capacity for extensive undertakings. This bridge is constructed over the small strait of the sea, which intervenes between the mainland of North Wales, and the island of Anglesea, and carries onward the road to Holyhead..." This was the world's first great suspension bridge. "Considering how little experience had been gained at that time in the use of iron for bridge construction, this bridge, so novel and daring in design and so successful and elegant in execution, has conferred lasting and well-merited fame on the engineer to whom its erection is due.' The bridge was built from 1819 to 1826. A fine picture of it may be seen in the National Geographic magazine for June 1944, pp. 758, 759, 751. The bridge offers an uninterrupted water passage nearly 550 feet wide and 120 feet high at high water.

Telford was also a great road builder. "Some idea of the magnitude of his Highland operations alone may be gained from the fact that in that area he constructed 920 miles of road and built over 1200 bridges. Figures for the whole of Britain are even more remarkable, and in the course of his many works he constructed some 4000 miles of roads and built 2000 bridges and numerous churches. Civilization in the Highlands received an impetus which advanced it at least 100 years, industry and agriculture benefited enormously, and a new era of prosperity set in." Scotland has many enduring and handsome examples of his bridge construction.

Telford's greatest fame as a road builder came as a result of the Dublin road he built between London and the Menai Bridge, completed in 1815. This was the main connecting link between Great Britain and Ireland. He built the road, and shortened the 102 miles between Glasgow and Carlisle by 9 miles. Before Telford's time nothing hindered the social and industrial development of the country so much as the lack of good roads between the towns. There was little opportunity to learn much of the world outside. Inhabitants of adjoining towns and districts often differed in customs, habits, and even accent from one another. Telford was instrumental in changing all this. He lived to see much of the fruit of his labors.

"Long before the close of his career the roads were throbbing with new life and vitality. Mail coaches and stage coaches and waggons traversed the main highways in almost endless succession... Travel was no longer the luxury of the few. Hotels and coaching inns sprang up along the highways with amazing rapidity..."

"Within his lifetime his achievements had made an indelible imprint upon the whole country, from the English Channel to the Pentland Firth, from the North Sea to the Atlantic. Every phase of our economic life - industrial, agricultural, or seafaring, had in time received a fresh impetus as the result of Telford's dynamic operations."

The two preceding paragraphs were written by J. Inglis Ker in a two-column article entitled "Thomas Telford" which appeared in "The Scotsman" of Sept. 3, 1934. With it appeared two large photographs showing the Telford Memorial at Westerkirk, near Langholm, and the celebration held on Sept. 2, the centennial of his death. That evening at 8:40 the Scottish National broadcast 'The Road to Ireland, a romantic journey of Yesterday and To-day, from London to Holyhead: a Broadcast in commemoration of Thomas Telford..."

Another newspaper of the same date contained a long article entitled "Thomas Telford" from which the following is quoted: "A wreath was placed on Telford's tomb in Westminster Abbey by Sir Henry Maybury, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which Telford was the founder and first president in 1818.

'In his native parish of Westerkirk...a laurel wreath was placed on the Memorial Seat... Mr Budgett said that the statue erected in the Abbey to Telford bore the words:- "Thomas Telford, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Born at Glendinning in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire. The orphan son of a shepherd, self-educated, he raised himself by his extraordinary talents and integrity from the humble condition of an operative mason and became one of the

most eminent civil engineers of the age." At the ceremony in Westerkirk where the Memorial Seat is erected was Mr. J.B. Telford, president of the Eskdale and Liddesdale Archaeological Society. At a field day held by this society an address was delivered by Mr. Robert Hyslop, Sunderland, a native of Langholm and a great-grandson of Robin Hotson, who built Langholm Bridge, at which Telford worked as a mason in the 1770's. After enumerating a half dozen of Eskdale's greatest men, Mr. Hyslop said:

"If they measured greatness by effect of man's work on contemporary and subsequent life, or by the moral and social effect on his work for the development of civilisation and culture, then undoubtedly Telford was the greatest of all these famous sons of Eskdale.

"Amenity, convenience, and every other attribute of civilisation followed Telford's work...he did more than any other man of his or succeeding generations to extend commerce and trade in the land... Some six years ago the then president of the Institution of Civil Engineers had said that the only terms in which Telford could be described was that he was the greatest engineer the world had produced."

Telford's will, dated June 9, 1834, left £800 to four children of an Edinburgh minister, Rev. Archibald Alison; £500 each to eight men, one of whom was his friend, Robert Southey, poet laureate of England, and another of whom was the poet, Thomas Campbell; £400 each to thirteen of his former clerks, deputies, etc.; £200 each to thirteen prominent men. £2000 to the Civil Engineer's Institution; £1000 "To the Minister of the parish of Westerkirk, in the county of Dumfries, in trust for the Parish Library...and £1000 to the minister of Langholm Parish for a like purpose." In all, Telford left over \$80,000.

Unless already noted, data for the foregoing account were compiled from the following: (1) Henry Howe, "Memoirs of the Most Eminent American Mechanics: Also, Lives of Distinguished European Mechanics..." New York, Harper and Bros., 1858, pp. 330-336. (2) "Life of Thomas Telford, Civil Engineer, Written by Himself..." edited by John Rickman; London, Printed by James and Luke G. Hansard and Sons, 1838, *passim*. (3) "The Life of Robert Stephenson, F.R.S." by J.C. Jeaffreson, volume II; London, Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer, 1866, pages 35-77, *passim*. (4) "A Great Bridge-BUILDER" by Donald Dean Parker, in *The Target*, Sept. 1, 1934. Numerous other accounts appear in most encyclopedias. The Dictionary of National Biography contains 11½ columns on Telford. A good picture of Telford is to be found in Chas. E. Fowler's "The Ideals of Engineering Architecture."

Rickman who edited Telford's Life wrote: "personally he was of athletic mold, and, until the age of seventy, had never suffered any serious illness.... No man was further removed from vanity or ostentation than Mr. Telford, and he intended to be buried in the parish church of St. Margaret, Westminster (London)." Friends, however, desired that he be buried in Westminster Abbey along with England's great and there "Telford - 1834" is marked on the pavement near the middle of the nave.

THE GRAHAMS OF ESKDALEMUIR

"Few families," says Sir Walter Scott, "can boast of more historical renown than that of Graham." Scott should know whereof he speaks, for probably no Scotchman knew the history of his land and people, and especially the traditions of the Border, better than he.

There are hundreds of Grahams in Scotland today and a century ago the name was the thirty-ninth most common surname in that land. It has been carried to every part of the English-speaking world.

Tradition has it that the Graham family is descended from Graeme who commanded the confederated tribes which broke through the fortified wall raised by the Romans and stretching from the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth. Since this event of 420 A.D. the wall, or what remains of it, has been known as Graham's Dyke, or wall.

The surname is supposed to be derived from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning *fierce*, brave, courageous, grim. Grim in Gaelic was the word for battle. "The gallant Grahams" is a well-known expression in Scotland. There are many different spellings of the surname, the more common ones being Graham, Graeme, Grahame, Graym, and Grame. For the first time in the Combuskenneth charters the spelling of the name is written Graham in 1361. Hitherto, both in these charters and on various seals, it had been spelt Grams or Graym.

Seven years after Graham's Dyke was breached, the first authentic record of the name appeared when, about 1128 A.D., William de Graham was a witness to the charter of foundation of the Abbey at Holyrood, Edinburgh. King David I gave him possession of many broad lands, including those of Charleton and Burrowfield, near Glasgow; the lordship of Kinaher, Kincardine County; together with the lands of Abercorn and Dalkeith. He was witness to the charter of the Priory of Durham in 1139 and gave to the monks of Hoddington the lands of Clerken Town at the foundation of that convent.

No facts of William's ancestry are known, but tradition has it that he sprang from a renowned Graym who was the father-in-law of Fergus II, King of the Scots, and had come over with that monarch from Denmark. William's grandson, David Graham, obtained from King William the Lion certain lands near Montrose before 1214. David's son David had three sons, Sir Patrick, Sir John, and Sir David, all important men of their time.

Through these various descendants of the late Middle Ages, the Graham family became established in various parts of Scotland and northern England. Several conflicting statements are made regarding the line of descent of the Grahams in southern Scotland, yet it is possible all may be true of some particular branch there. One states: "The Grahams of the Borders are descended from Sir John Graham of Kilbryde, called from his bravery, 'Sir John with the bright sword,' second son of Malise, Earl of Strathcarn, and afterwards of Menteith by his wife, the Lady Ann Vere, daughter

of Henry, Earl of Oxford." Another states: "The Grahams of Monkhouse, in Dumfriesshire...were an offset from the noble house of Montrose."

C.L. Johnstone in his book, "The Historical Families of Dumfriesshire and the Border Wars," states: "The Grahames, including the Duke of Montrose, and the Grahams of Mossknowe and the other parts of Dumfriesshire, claim descent from King Grime, a Scottish sovereign who reigned for a short time in 1010. Some of the family were more English than Scotch, for they generally joined the enemy when Scotland was invaded, and if pursued for a theft retreated into Cumberland, and claimed protection as Englishmen. Not long before the Union of the two crowns their depredations in both countries nearly caused a war. The Laird of Johnstone was deputed to keep them in order; and at last, after 1603, James VI. exiled the greater part of them to Ireland with the strictest orders never to return...."

In her book, "Or and Sable, a Book of the Graemes and Grahams," Louisa G. Graeme states that the Border Grahams, who chiefly inhabited the Debateable Land, claimed their descent from Malaise, Earl of Strathearn, otherwise of Monteith. She wrote: "A few Grahams from the East bank of the Esk, descendants, it is thought, of a brave knight, Sir John Graham, named Bright Sword, were to be found in Dumfries Town at this period (i.e., 1590-1660)." She distinguished three main groups of Grahams: the Northern Grahams, the Irish Grahams, and the Southern Grahams.

It seems probable that the Grahams of Eskdalemuir came from the Southern Grahams of Esk, of Netherby, of Norton-Conyers, and of Kirkwall, etc., or the Great Border Grahams. The stronghold of the Grahams of Netherby was only 20 miles southeast of Eskdalemuir. Both places are on the Esk river and the crude road of that period led up the river's course. These Grahams caused so much trouble after 1580 that the gentlemen of Cumberland County "affirmed that the Grahams, their clan and children, were the chief causes of the decay of the country." One declared that "if the Grahams were not, these parts would be as free from blood and theft as Yorkshire." Many were caught and 150 transported, though most later returned. "The Grahams rode about in small companies with pistols and lances, and succeeded for a considerable time in eluding their pursuers." Finally, they submitted and 114 Grahams were sent to Ireland and "there were not left then between Line and Sark more than three Grahams of ability, of whom two were more than eighty years of age.... Esk, Sark and Line were purged of evil men...." (The full story of this may be seen on pages elsewhere.)

This banishment took place in 1606. Presumably, the Grahams of Eskdalemuir were descended from the "three Grahams of ability" or the young sons of the 114 banished Grahams of the time. At any rate, the family seemed to be well established in Eskdalemuir when the church registers begin the recording of marriages and baptisms in 1693. Living in Cote Farm was a young couple, both born about 1675, David Graham and Helen Beatty, who were married May 30, 1699 and from whom the Grahams of Eskdalemuir are descended.

GRAHAM-RELATED FAMILIES - ANCESTRY

In this section will be given the ancestry, so far as known, of the families into which the male Graham ancestors married. David Graham, G, married Helen Beatty in 1699. William Graham, GB, married Margaret Anderson about 1748. David Graham, GBA, married Jane Smith about 1792. Mary Graham married George Patterson in 1824, but his ancestry is given elsewhere.

The Beatty Ancestry

There were Beatty, or Beattie, families in Eskdalemuir at an early date. In the account of the Parish of Eskdalemuir for 1835, given elsewhere, appears the story of the important part Rolland Beattie of Watcarrick played about 1537 in the partitioning of the land in the parish among King James V's favorites. He is there described as "a prudent man", and the "spirit of the Beatties" is mentioned as inimical to the interests of the new proprietors. In retaliation, "Scott of Branxholm...being warden of the middle marches between Scotland and England...raised his friends, went to Eskdalemuir, and expelled all the clan Beattieson, except Rolland Beattie of Watcarrick, to whom Lord Maxwell, out of gratitude for his preservation, had reserved a perpetual tenant-right to his possession, on condition of his paying a certain sum annually. Scott of Branxholm...thus cleared the parish of the Beatties," except for Rolland of Watcarrick. This place is just across the White Esk from Cote. Supposedly, a descendant of Rolland Beattie, a century and a half later, married into the Graham family of Cote. Two centuries after Rolland's time a John Beatty appeared as a witness at the baptism of three of the five children of William Graham, GB, and his wife Margaret Anderson.

The Anderson Ancestry

- - - Anderson was born supposedly at Carrickridge, in the Parish of Ewes, adjoining Westerkirk Parish on the western boundary of Ewes, about the 1660's. He married and had, supposedly, two sons, Robert and Andrew. Andrew was born about 1690 and on Dec. 11, 1719 he married Jennet Nicoll, with his brother, Robert, and David Park as witnesses. Andrew lived at Meikledale, Bush, and Kirkton, all in Ewes Parish, while five children were born to his wife, namely: Margaret, baptized Oct. 16, 1720; Jean, baptized Feb. 10, 1723; John, baptized Mar. 14, 1725; Bessie, baptized June 18, 1727; and Thomas, baptized Dec. 21, 1735.

Robert Anderson was born about 1690 in Carrickridge, Parish of Ewes, and married Margaret Nixson of Twolehop in the same parish, Dec. 13, 1717. They later moved to Eskdalemuir Parish, perhaps following their daughter's marriage about 1748 to William Graham, GB. Robert and Margaret, his wife, both died in Eskdalemuir Parish, he on Sept. 18, 1769, and she on Jan. 13, 1771, about seventeen months later. Whether there were other children of this couple is not known. It would be interesting to know how William Graham came to know Margaret in Ewes Parish, but the Andersons may have moved to Eskdalemuir Parish before the marriage took

place. Indeed, there were Andersons in Eskdalemuir as early as 1729. These may have been related and may have been the means of inducing Robert Anderson of Carrickridge to move there.

The Eskdalemuir Parish Register has the following Anderson and Andison - the name was spelled both ways - items:

Aug. 26, 1729, Mortcloth Robert Andison in Harriothead 1 s.

June 6, 1748, Thomas Anderson at marriage 1s.

July 12, 1749, William Graham and Margaret Anderson, a son David. Witnesses James Geddes and James Grieve.

Aug. 26, 1750, Walter Anderson at marriage 1 s.

Apr. 14, 1751, Robert Anderson at his proclamation 1s.

July 12, 1752, Jno. Anderson at Proclamation 1 s.

July 19, 1752, James Anderson at his proclamation 1s.

Sept. 9, 1753, Jean Anderson mortcloth 7d.

Oct. 29, 1754, William Anderson mortcloth 1 s.

Dec. 29, 1754, Mortcloth John Anderson, 1-6d.

May. 28, 1756, Jas. Anderson at Proclamation 1 s.

Aug. 12, 1755, Mortcloth John Anderson, 1-6d.

March 7, 1757, Jas. Anderson mortcloth, 1-6d.

July 14, 1757, To Robert Anderson 19-1½d. (A disbursement.)

Sept. 7, 1768, Margaret Anderson mortcloth 1-6- got.

Sep. 18, 1769, Got for the mortcloth of Robert Anderson 1-6.

Feb. 3, 1771, Mortcloth for Margt Anderson 2-6.

Aug. 22, 1731, Robert Andison at marriage 1s.

Taking the items in the order given above, some observations might be made. Could the Robert of 1729 be the first Anderson of this ancestry whose Christian name is unknown? Could Robert of the last item, 1731, be the Robert born in 1690 in Carrickridge and could he be remarrying after the death of his first wife, Margaret Nixson? And did he marry again in 1751? And was he the same Robert to whom a disbursement was made in 1757? And was he the same Robert who died in 1769?

Were the Thomas of 1748, Walter of 1750, James of 1752, 1756, and 1757, and William of 1754 cousins of Robert (1690-1769)? They could not have been brothers. John of 1752 and 1755 could be this Robert's nephew, born in 1725. Was Jean of 1753 the Jean who was baptized in 1723? Was Margaret of 1768 the wife of Robert (1690-1769)? Seemingly, she was, for from the tombstone we know that the Margaret of 1749 was the one who died in 1771. It is interesting that the minister or clerk did not add the surname Graham after her name in the record.

William Graham, GB, was witness at the baptism of Margate, daughter of William Andison and Helen Nisbet, Feb. 10, 1750. This might be interpreted as showing a close relationship, perhaps a brother-in-law, to William Andison, who might be the one of 1754.

The Ewes Parish register for Dec. 13, 1717 has: "Robt. Anderson in Carrickridge and Margaret Nixson in Twolehop being lawfully proclaimed were married." After the Reformation of the sixteenth century in Scotland, banns were proclaimed for three successive Sabbaths, after which the couple were free to marry.

The Smith Ancestry

David Smith was born about the 1730's in Eskdalemuir Parish. He married Mary Carruthers about 1760. Mary was born about the 1730's, but nothing is known of her ancestry. They had at least two children: Jane and David. It is not known where in Eskdalemuir the Smiths lived, but they were probably sheep farmers, like the great majority, and may be buried in Watcarrick churchyard.

Jane Smith, 1763-1847, married David Graham, 1749-1815, and a full account of them and their family is given under GBA. She outlived him by nearly 32 years and probably lived her old age at Cote with her son William, one of her 10 children. She was 84.

David Smith, Jr., was born Oct. 27, 1764. Probably early in 1804, he married Helen Graham, GBC, where a full account may be found of both. After 1820 the Smiths had a sale, left Cote, and became tenants of the farm of Beliny, near Moniaive, New Galloway. They had two sons and two daughters: Robert, born Jan. 1, 1805, who did not marry; Mary, born in August, 1811; David, born Aug. 1, 1813, who did not marry; and Helen, born Nov. 21, 1820 at Cote, while her parents still lived there. Helen or Mary had a daughter, Mrs. Hiddalstone of Moniaive, about 85 years old in 1930.

The Eskdalemuir Parish register for Aug. 21, 1755 has a disbursement "To Wm. Smith for a lock." This might be a brother of David Smith, Sr., or even his father.

Eskdalemuir Parish Items

The most common family names in Eskdalemuir Parish and district with whom various Grahams married were: Little, Beatty, Eliot, Armstrong, Murray, Hyslop, Thomson, Scott, Nicol, Duncan, Davidson, Johnstone, Irving, Blake, Byers, Anderson, Smith, Telfer, Hope, Patterson, Knox, Jackson, Carruthers, etc.

The Watcarrick churchyard, across the White Esk from the Cote farm in Eskdalemuir, has a tombstone for GB and GBA and their wives. It is in good condition and reads: "William Graham who died at Coat Feb. 28, 1787, aged 80. Also Margaret Anderson his spouse who died Jan 31, 1771, aged 52 years. Also David Graham tenant in Coat who died May 30, 1847, aged 84 years."

The parish register has the following items, not given elsewhere: For April 30, 1699, "David Graham and Helen Beatty in Eskdalemuir. married May 30." This was a banns proclamation. "For William Graham's grave 1-0." The foregoing was for Jan. 31, 1773. For Mar. 31, 1773: "To William Graham's coffin 8-0." These two items may be for GBD who was born in 1758. For December, 1787: "Mort Will. Graham 2-6." "Mary Daug^r to David Graham and his wife and bap^d by Mr. Brown. Born Aug. 23, 1804." She lived to marry George Patterson. A disbursement was made Jan. 27, 1757 "To William Graham in Coat 1 s." And in January, 1760, another one "To Will Graham in Coat." These were probably GB. William Graham's name appears often on this list of disbursements and in other connections as though he had some official connection with the Eskdalemuir church.

THE GRAHAM ANCESTRY

Throughout the Graham ancestry each individual will be designated by a letter symbol. In no case will more than one person have the same symbol. The capital letter G will indicate David Graham, the earliest ancestor of whom we are certain. His two children are designated GA and GB in the order of their births. Each generation adds on another capital letter. For example, the symbol GBAGC stands for Jane Patterson (1830-1890) whose parents were Mary Graham, GBAG, and George Patterson. GBAGC has five letters in it, indicating five generations from the first Graham ancestor, David, to Jane Patterson, inclusive.

G David Graham, born at Cote Farm, in Eskdalemuir Parish, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, about 1675. At that time Eskdalemuir was a part of Westerkirk Parish from which it was separated in 1703. The register of the latter parish reveals a number of Grahams who were heads of families in the parish. These include James Graham in Glendinning, John Graham in Glendinning, Robert Graham in Walkmiln, John Graham in Birkroan, James Graham in Midgehole, James Graham in Overburnfoot, James Graham in Overstennis water, Robert Graham in Harperwhat, Thomas Graham in Eartwood, all nine of whom were having children baptized from 1693, when the register begins, to 1717. These could not all have been brothers, because four bear the name James, two the name John, and two the name Robert. It is probable that some were brothers and some were cousins of one another and of David. During the period 1693-1717 there were 3 Johns, 2 Jameses, 2 Helens, 2 Williams, 2 Isabells, 1 Marion, 1 Jane, and 1 Margaret born to the various Graham families in Westerkirk Parish. From 1698 to 1703 the register records the marriage of three Grahams: (1) John Graham and Bessie Little on May 15, 1698, (2) David Graham and Helen Beatty in Eskdalemuir on May 30, 1699, and (3) James Graham and Esther Little, he being of Overparish, on May 15, 1703. Any one of these three couples could have been the parents of William Graham, GB, born in 1707. Only two of these three couples could have been the parents of John Graham, GA, born in 1700. Since David Graham and Helen Beatty were in Eskdalemuir, and Cote Farm is in Eskdalemuir, and both John and William Graham, GA and GB, were of Cote, and therefore probably brothers, the conclusion seems tenable that David and Helen were the parents of John and William. Moreover, William named his children David, Elizabeth, Helen, William, and Thomas. Three of these names repeated names of the father or the grandparents. Moreover, the baptismal witnesses of three of the five children were John Beatty, perhaps a brother or, undoubtedly a relative of Helen Beatty. The evidence seems conclusive, therefore, that the earliest ancestor was David, not James or John, Graham. David Graham and Helen Beatty had their banns published in the Westerkirk Parish church on April 30th and were married on May 30, 1699, the ceremony probably being performed by the Rev. John Mein, M.A., Presbyterian minister in Westerkirk Parish from 1693 until his death in 1720.

Second Generation

GA John Graham was born in 1700, probably at Cote Farm, in Eskdalemuir. He married, probably about 1747, and had a son, John. He died at Cote, Dec. 31, 1783. The Eskdalemuir registers list several old or incapacitated persons as living in Cote from 1753 to 1760. They are Bessie Graham, William Graham, Jane Little, and Janet Little, though the latter two may refer to the same person. It is not clear who these persons were, but they evidently were closely related to the Grahams of Cote Farm. John's brother, GB, and his family were also at Cote.

GAA John Graham, son of John Graham, was born, probably at Cote, in 1748. He evidently received a good education for the time and his tombstone in the Watcarrick churchyard, Eskdalemuir, states: "He was the schoolmaster of Eskdalemuir Parish for 52 years, and was very greatly esteemed as a most upright and honest man." He married Elizabeth Turner, Feb. 1, 1772, paying two shillings to the minister for the ceremony. She was born in 1738 and died July 17, 1804. He probably taught from about 1767 to 1819 and therefore was the teacher of many of his immediate relatives. For an understanding of the circumstances in which the Grahams in Cote lived at this period, see the two articles regarding Eskdalemuir Parish in "Dumfriesshire Parishes - Ancestral Homes." John died Jan. 10, 1820. He had three children: GAAA, Margaret, born May 18, 1772; GAAB, Betty, born July 2, 1774; GAAC, William Graham, born May 19, 1776 and died at the age of 75 years in December, 1848. He was buried in Watcarrick churchyard and his tombstone states: "He was a Captain and Paymaster of the 72nd Reg. and had over 50 years continuous service in the army."

GB William Graham, son of David Graham and Helen Beatty, was born at Cote, Eskdalemuir Parish, in 1707. About 1748 he married Margaret Anderson, born in September, 1718. She died Jan. 13, 1771, aged 52 years. For information about her family, see the Anderson ancestry elsewhere. William died at Cote, Feb. 28, 1787, aged 80 years. Both were buried in Watcarrick churchyard, just across the White Esk from his home. They had five children: GBA, David; GBB, Elizabeth; GBC, Helen; GBD, William; GBE, Thomas.

GBA David Graham, first child of William Graham and Margaret Anderson, was born at Cote on July 12, 1749. He probably received as good an education as his cousin who was a year older and who became the parish schoolmaster. His witnesses at baptism were James Geddes and James Grieve. He was a farmer and was the tenant in Cote. About 1792 he married Jane Smith whose ancestry is given elsewhere. She was born in 1763 and died May 30, 1847, aged 84 years. Her brother, David Smith, lived in the thatched cottage at Cote and farmed with David Graham. After the latter died, Oct. 7, 1815, aged 66 years, David Smith left with his family and got a farm of his own while Cote was farmed by David Graham's son, William, GBAA. David Smith had married Helen Graham, so the two families were doubly related. David Graham and Jane Smith had 10 children: GBAA, William; GBAB, John; GBAC, Margaret; GBAD, David; GBAE, Robert; GBAF, Walter; GBAG, Mary, who married George Patterson; GBAH, James; GBAI, George; GBAJ, Elizabeth. For these, see the third generation.

GBB Elizabeth Graham, second child of William Graham and Margaret Anderson, was born April 30, 1751. Her baptismal witnesses were John Beatty and James Park. She married William Duncan, a wright in Billholmburn, in the lower part of Eskdalemuir Parish. She died Jan. 28, 1776, aged 25 years, and her mortcloth cost -/6.

GBC Helen Graham, third child, was born Aug. 11, 1755 and her baptismal witnesses were John Beatty and Andrew Warrick. She married David Smith, brother of her brother David's wife. The Grahams and Smiths farmed Cote together until about 1820 when the Smiths had a sale and left, becoming tenants of the farm of Beliny, near Moniaive. At Cote the Smiths lived in the house "which was thack", a house still in use. Helen and David Smith had two sons, who never married, and two daughters, one of whom had a daughter who married a Mr. Hiddalstone. She lived at Moniaive, New Galloway, and was about 85 years of age in 1930. The other daughter married a Mr. Wallace who farmed Beliny along with John Smith, probably a son of David Smith, when he was old. The Wallaces had a son, William, who farmed Fingland Dalby, and was a champion trainer of cole dogs for running sheep.

GBD William Graham, fourth child, was born Dec. 12, 1758 at Cote and had as baptismal witnesses John Beatty and another John.

GBE Thomas Graham, fifth child, was born Sept. 16, 1763 at Cote and was baptized the following Sabbath by the Rev. John Scotland, minister in Eskdalemuir, 1763-1768. He married about 1791 Sophia Bell and had seven children, all baptized by the Rev. Dr. William Brown, minister in Eskdalemuir, 1792-1835. For an understanding of parish conditions during this period Dr. Brown's two accounts should be read in "Dumfriesshire Parishes - Ancestral Homes." Thomas kept a general merchandise shop at Cote, one of the three shops in the parish. Of the 7 children listed below, only the first is given as the child of Thomas Graham and Sophia Bell; the rest are given as the children of Thomas Graham, but no other Thomas Graham appears in the parish register at this time. The three Margarets, apparently named after their Graham grandmother, would indicate that the first two died in infancy. No effort was made to find further data regarding these seven children or their descendants. GBEA, William, born March 29, 1792; GBEB, James, born Dec. 17, 1795; GBEC, Margaret, born March 7, 1797; GBED, John, born Dec. 15, 1802; GBEE, Margaret, born May 17, 1805; GBEF Isobel, born May, 1805, probably a twin; GBEG, Margaret, born Oct. 7, 1807. It was about this time that Cote Farm had its largest number of inhabitants. Up to 1815 these included: (1) David Graham, GBA, his wife and 10 children; (2) Helen Graham, GBC, her husband David Smith and 4 children; (3) Thomas Graham, GBE, his wife and some of his 7 children; Uncle John Graham, GAA, his wife, and perhaps some children; (4) perhaps others - making a total of 20, 25, or 30. The entire parish had perhaps 630 inhabitants about this time. Cote Farm was quite centrally located for it was just across the White Esk from Watcarrick churchyard and the manse, and perhaps a mile from the church building. Improvements in the parish were being made rapidly at this period.

Third Generation

GBA David Graham, first child of William Graham, GB, and Margaret Anderson, was born at Cote, July 12, 1749. He became a sheep farmer and the tenant in Cote Farm, Eskdalemuir. About 1792 he married Jane Smith. He died Oct. 7, 1815, aged 66 years, and she died May 30, 1847, aged 84 years. Their 10 children are given in the fourth generation below and are: GBAA, William; GBAB, John; GBAC, Margaret; GBAD, David, who died at the age of 5 years; GBAE, Robert; GBAF, Walter, who died at the age of 20 years; GBAG, Mary; GBAH, James; GBAI, George; GBAJ, Elizabeth. Five children married.

Fourth Generation

GBAA William Graham, the first child, was born at Cote on May 27, 1793. When his father died in 1815 he farmed Cote with the David Smith family until at least 1820 when the Smiths left and he became the tenant farmer of Cote. A descendant wrote of him: "When he got Cote Farm to himself he was not long in it and he married ...and his brothers and sisters had to look out for themselves. He was a fool at farming. He was away 28 years and James his son got Cote." He attained some fame in the newspapers by journeying to the north of Scotland to identify the man who murdered a peddler boy somewhere in the wilds of Eskdalemuir or Ettrick. Both had stopped over night at the Graham barn and later the man had murdered the boy to get his money. A monument to commemorate the event stands near the Eskdalemuir church. In December 1817 he married Margaret Stewart Charters who was baptized in Eskdalemuir on Jan. 31, 1796. "His wife was a poetess of no mean order. In one of her poems she referred to her family as four times three." The old family Bible at Cote, in his great grandson David Graham's family, dating from 1817 gives the order of their 12 children as follows: GBAAA, Jane; GBAAAB, David; GBAAAC, John; GBAAAD, Walter; GBAAE, James; GBAAF, William; GBAAAG, Robert; GBAAAH George; GBAAI, GBAAJ, Thomas; GBAAK, Margaret; GBAAAL, Elizabeth. Three of the 12 children emigrated to the United States. The first 10 children were baptized by Dr. Brown; the last two, by Mr. Cunningham. Their father, William, died at Cote on July 18, 1878, aged $85\frac{1}{2}$ years. Their mother, Margaret, died at Cote on July 11, 1870, $74\frac{1}{2}$ years. Both were buried in Watcarrick churchyard, across from the Cote. For their children, see the fifth generation.

GBAB John Graham, born Sept. 14, 1794 at Cote, became a farmer and dealer in cattle on the Dumfriesshire side of the Border. He died at Sunnybrae, Middlebie Parish, Nov. 21, 1853, aged 59 years, and unmarried. He was buried at Watcarrick churchyard near Cote.

GBAC Margaret Graham was born at Cote in June, 1796. She married three times. She had a son, William, born at Cote, the father being William Dalgiesh of Rennaldburn, the birthdate Feb. 3, 1822. In maturity he went to the United States, the place unknown, and she went to his home there. She first married a Mr. Little in Rennaldburn, near Cote; second, an "east countryman"; and third, a man near Kelso. Nothing further is known about her, though one report says she went to the United States to her son by Mr. Little. She was evidently the first Graham descendant to emigrate to the New World.

GBAD David Graham, born May 16, 1798 at Cote, died there May 25, 1803, aged 5 years. He was buried in the Watcarrick churchyard.

GBAE Robert Graham was born May 1, 1800 at Cote. He married Mary Carruthers who was born in 1815. He was a sheep farmer at Cote for a time. He was also "a road contractor and wrought five miles of the road to Lockerbie." He and his wife lived with their son David at Cote. He died April 26, 1881, aged 81 years. She also died at 81 years, Dec. 10, 1896, at Cote. Both were buried at Carlesgill. When his sister Margaret left for the United States he walked the many miles from Eskdalemuir to Kelso to see her before she left. They had four children: GBAEA, David; GBAEB, Jane; GBAEC, James Carruthers; GBAED, Janet. See the fifth generation.

GBAF Walter Graham was born July 27, 1802 at Cote and died there Jan. 17, 1823, aged 20½ years. He was buried at Watcarrick.

GBAG Mary Graham was born August 23, 1804 at Cote, the seventh child of David Graham and Margaret Anderson. She married George Patterson and had 11 children of whom the Manns, Robinsons, Forresters, Fells, Sproats, and Pattersons are descendants. See the separate account elsewhere of herself and George Patterson.

GBAH James Graham was born about 1806 at Cote. When a man he was returning from a cattle fair when he was seen to enter a house but never to come out. It is not known what happened to him. He had much money with him at the time.

GBAI George Graham was born in 1808 at Cote. He probably died young and nothing further is known of him.

GBAJ Elizabeth Graham was born Oct. 10, 1809, the last child of David Graham and Margaret Anderson. She married David Hope, a jinier. She died in 1869, aged 60 years. They had five children: GBAJA, William Hope, a Scotch draper, who married and had one son and perhaps other children; GBAJB, David Graham Hope, also a Scotch draper, who did not marry and who has been dead many years; GBAJC, a daughter who married a Mr. Ede and had a boarding house at Eastbourne, Sussex; GBAJD, another daughter who married a Mr. Hannah and had a son, William, and a daughter, and lived in Eastbourne, Sussex; GBAJE, a third daughter who married a Mr. Johnston. Nothing further is known of Elizabeth's family.

Fifth Generation

GBAAA Jane Graham, first of 12 children of William Graham and Margaret Stewart Charters, was born, like all the children, at Cote, April 11, 1818. She married Tom Laidlaw, a general workman and roadman. She died at Hawick, Scotland, having had 7 children: GBAAAA, Sandy, a bachelor; GBAAAB, Alexander, a bachelor; GBAAAC, Margaret, a spinster; GBAAAD, Helen, who married in London, had a daughter, and lived to old age; GBAAAE, Christina, who married Mr. Wylie at Hawick and had five children. She died at Langholm but he lived at Hawick to old age. GBAAAF, William, who died at 15 years of age; GBAAAG, Jane, who married Mr. Corbett and lived at Hawick. They had a daughter, Christina.

GBAAB David Graham, second child of William Graham and Margaret Stewart Charters, was born July 24, 1819 at Cote. He was a shepherd at Drycleughlee, Roxburyshire, for many years on a place leased by his family. He died there Sept. 8, 1875, aged 56 years, and was buried at Watcarrick churchyard, opposite Cote. He had one child, Margaret, born to him and Elizabeth Renny on Jan. 7, 1854. Margaret went to the United States and married John C. Little at Brandon, Wis. See the sixth generation for her and her family.

GBAAC John Graham was baptized at Cote on Feb. 13, 1821. He became a dealer and married Christina Elliot. He died at Rennaldburn, near Cote, Jan. 11, 1896, aged 74 years, and was buried in Watcarrick churchyard. Christina died at Craigfield, Wamphray, Oct. 20, 1908, aged 80 years. They had 9 children: GBAACA, Margaret; GBAACB, William; GBAACC, Walter; GBAACD, John; GBAACE, Jean; GBAACF, Thomas; GBAACG, Mary; GBAACH, David who died Feb. 1, 1880, aged 7 years; and 2 or 3 others who died young. See the sixth generation for all before David. The order of birth is unknown.

GBAAD Walter Graham was baptized April 12, 1823. He went to the United States about 1856 and to South Dakota about 1870, though the exact place is not known. He married and had 4 children, but nothing further is known of him or the children: Margaret, William, Walter, and Andrew.

GBAAE James Graham was baptized Nov. 7, 1824, being born at Cote where he later lived as a tenant until Oct. 3, 1896, when he was accidentally killed when his buggy turned over while crossing the Esk on the way to a fair at Langholm. He lived for a short time after the accident and was buried in Watcarrick churchyard. He had a daughter, Jane, GBAAEA, for whom see the sixth generation.

GBAAF William Graham was born at Cote and baptized July 9, 1826. He had a dairy in Glasgow, where he died. At one time all his cattle were burned in the dairy. He married and had a family in Glasgow of sons and daughters who still live in Glasgow, it is understood. Nothing further is known of William and his family.

GBAAG Robert Graham was born at Cote and baptized May 12, 1828. He was a shepherd at Shieldswood at the time he married Jane, the daughter of William Inglis and Elizabeth Harvey, Dec. 9, 1852. She was born March 15, 1830 at Salenside, Selkirkshire, Scotland, and she was married there by the Rev. Mr. McKinsey of Ashkirk Manse. Two children were born to them before they emigrated in 1856 to the United States. For a time he traveled about, threshing with a threshing outfit he had bought. He took up an 80-acre farm and kept adding to it until he had 200 acres two miles from the village of Brandon, Wisconsin. There his wife, Jane, died on Jan. 11, 1882, and was buried. The Brandon farm was his second, for he had settled on an 80-acre farm in the village of Alto, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. In 1875 he sold this and bought the larger farm near Brandon, 2 miles south of the town. About 1875 he returned to Scotland for a visit and when he returned to the United States he brought with him his niece, Margaret Graham, who was then about 21 years of age. For 5 years following the

death of his wife, Robert's housekeeper was his niece Margaret. In 1888 he married Grace Turner who long outlived him. She lived to a very old age at Roberts, Wis., dying Aug. 8, 1928. After his children were grown up they started the Graham Brothers Cooper Factory which was a large concern. Unfortunately, a fire destroyed it in 1885. In 1899 he sold his 200-acre farm near Brandon and moved to Roberts, Wis., and purchased 160 acres as did his two sons also. All his children moved with him to Roberts. After the fire of 1885 his sons, William and John, rebuilt the factory in Brandon, where they made butter tubs and pork barrels. They continued to operate the factory until they moved from Brandon in 1899, when they sold it. At Roberts the three sons and their father engaged in farming. Robert died and was buried at Brandon, his death occurring Oct. 19, 1907, aged 79½. According to one who knew him well - his niece Margaret's husband - Robert was a very high type of Christian gentleman, strictly temperate, an officer and regular attendant of the Congregational Church in Brandon, together with his family. He was a good singer and had a fine sense of humor. He had an inexhaustable supply of something to talk about, was "a bit superstitious at times," and had many weird stories to tell. Elsewhere are given several experiences of this Scotchman when he had recently settled in the United States.

He was married three times. According to a record in the family Bible his first wife's name was Christina Beatty, perhaps a descendant of the same Beatty family into which his ancestor, David Graham, G, had married in 1699. Christina had a child but it and the mother both died and were buried together, presumably in Eskdalemuir or at Shieldswood in Scotland. He kept in touch with some of his near relatives in Scotland, as two of his sons later did. Robert had 6 children: GBAAGA, William R.; GBAAGB, Robert, who died in young manhood; GBAAGC, John Robert; GBAAGD, Elizabeth; GBAAGE, George William; and GBAAGF, his child by Christina Beatty, died in infancy. For the first 5 given, see the sixth generation.

GBAAH George Graham, eighth child of William Graham and Margaret Stewart Charters, was born at Cote and baptized July 23, 1831. He became a farmer at Drycleughlee, Roxburyshire, where his brother David, GBAAB, and other relatives lived. He married Jemima Liddel and both are now dead. He died at Drycleughlee in 1901, having had the most children of any Graham - 15 in number: GBAAHA, Robert; GBAAHB, Maggie; GBAAHC, Annie; GBAAHD, Jemima; GBAAHE, Ellen; GBAAHF, William; GBAAHG, David; GBAAHH, John; GBAAHI, Elizabeth; GBAAHJ, K, L, M, N, O, six more whose names are unknown. For all these, see the sixth generation.

GBAAI Janet Graham, ninth child, was born at Cote and baptized May 22, 1832. She married Mr. Matthews, a general laborer of a place below Hawick. Both are now dead. She had several children: GBAAIA, Thomas, a natural son, who went to the United States, the place unknown; GBAAIB, a daughter who married Mr. Glendinning and went to the United States, the place unknown. GBAAIC, and others, their names being unknown. Nothing further is known of this family.

GBAAJ Thomas Graham, tenth child, was born at Cote and baptized

on June 23, 1834. He farmed in Wardlaw, Ettrick and married twice. By his first wife, Janet Anderson, whom he married Feb. 25, 1859, he had 7 children, 1859-1872. By his second wife, Helen Dickson, he had 3 children, 1882-1886. His children are: GBAAJR, Margaret A.; GBAAJC, William; GBAAJE, James; GBAAJF, Elizabeth A.; GBAAJG, Jane; GBAAJH, Nellie; GBAAJI, Robert G.; GBAAJJ, David T. For these, see the sixth generation. Thomas died May 24, 1904, but his second wife lived until Feb. 28, 1927, dying in Edinburgh. See the sixth generation.

GBAAK Margaret Graham, eleventh child, was born at Cote and baptized April 29, 1836. She married James Campbell of Fort William, Inverness Shire. He worked in a distillery "and was good at the trade." He later bought a house near Langholm and they both died there. They had a son James, GBAAKA, who married and has a family. He was a draughtsman working in the Newcastle shipyard. Little further is known of this family. See the sixth generation.

GBAAL Elizabeth Graham, twelfth and last child, was born at Cote and baptized April 28, 1838. She may have been born at nearby Garwaldwater rather than at Cote. She was born March 28, 1839, according to a granddaughter, though the Graham family Bible at Cote gave a baptismal date 11 months earlier. She married William Hall and they went immediately, in 1856, to Brandon, Wisconsin, U.S.A. He had capital enough to buy an 80-acre farm and some money to loan at high interest, but he did not prosper as a farmer. He got discouraged and the farm became heavily covered with mortgage. He was a quiet, lovable, and peaceable man, but was not fitted to stand the rigors of a new country. After a varied career, he died a suicide in 1881, April 24th, and was buried at Brandon. One report says they had a 120-acre farm; another 380 acres. William Hall's death left Elizabeth with 6 children, 7 to 23 years of age. She disposed of their property and in 1887 moved to Tyndall, South Dakota, a new town which at the time had but 2 or 3 houses. The family experienced the terrible blizzard of 1888. In her old age Elizabeth lived with her youngest son, Andrew, in Boulder, Colorado, and it was there that she was buried following her death, March 11, 1915, aged 76 or 77 years. Though she was a capable woman in many ways, her children felt that, being the youngest in her family, she was spoiled and squandered her property, so that she was able to leave her children nothing. Her six children were: GBAALA, Margaret Stewart Charter; GBAALB, Isabella; GBAALC, William; GBAALD, Jennie; GBAALE, Robert; GBAALF, Andrew. For all these, see the sixth generation. Elizabeth's brother Walter, GBAAD, had gone to South Dakota about 1870 and he may have had some influence in making her decide to go there. Some Graham relatives used to visit Elizabeth at Tyndall, though what the relationship was is not now known.

The 12 children of William Graham and Margaret Stewart Charters had about 65 to 70 children, about 7 of whom emigrated to the United States, while about 14 were born in the United States. Three of the 12 children, Walter, Robert, and Elizabeth, went to the United States about the same time, 1856, settling in Wisconsin and South Dakota eventually.

GBAEA David Graham, first child of Robert Graham and Mary Carruthers, was born at Cote, Dec. 21, 1850. He was a tall well-built man and erect as a soldier. He married Isabella Elliott who was born in 1849 at Whithaugh, near Newcastleton, in Liddisdale, or Copshawholm, as it used to be called. David lived at Cote until about 1905 and his three children were born there. He was a roadman and wrought on many of the miles of road about his home. After leaving Cote he went to Carlsgill, Westerkirk Parish, where he died Oct. 10, 1938, aged 88 years. He was the last of his generation and was buried in the Westerkirk churchyard. His three children still live together at Carlsgill and are unmarried. They have a small farm. They are: GBAEAA, Mary, born in 1887; GBAEAB, Robert, born in 1890; GBAEAC, Sophia, born in 1892. David was well versed in the Graham family history and supplied the compiler with some valuable information in 1925 and in letters after that date.

GBAEB Jane Graham, second child, was born at Cote, Dec. 17, 1852 and died there, June 14, 1869.

GBAEC James Carruthers Graham, third child, was born at Cote in 1860. He died of scarlet fever at Annalshop, Sept. 4, 1878, aged 18 years, and was buried at Carlsgill. (He was 4th, not 3rd, child.)

GBAED Janet Graham, fourth listed child, was born at Cote in 1859. She married George Mathieson who died at Gildes Green and was buried in Yarrow. She lived to an old age at Port Burn in Ettrick, Selkirk. They had 2 children: GBAEDA, Robert, who married and was a sheep herder at Bradshield; GBAEDB, Mary Jane, who died suddenly in service in Glasgow in March, 1926. Robert married Mary Jane Armstrong of Henwoodie. He died April 1938, Edinburgh.

GBAGA-K For the 11 children of Mary Graham and George Patterson, see the separate account of these two and their children elsewhere. These included the Manns, Robinsons, Forresters, Fells, Sproats, and Pattersons, and their descendants.

Sixth Generation

In the sixth generation will be given the grandchildren of William Graham and Margaret Stewart Charters through their children David, John, James, Robert, George, Thomas, and Elizabeth. Some of William and Margaret's grandchildren, about whom little was known, are recorded above in the fifth generation under their Graham parent's name. The grandchildren of Mary Graham and George Patterson are given elsewhere, as noted immediately above.

GBAABA Margaret Graham, only child of David Graham and Elizabeth Renny, was born Jan. 7, 1854 in Drycleughiee, Roxburyshire, where she spent her childhood and youth and where her father, for many years, was a shepherd on a place leased by his family. When her uncle, Robert Graham, went to the United States for the second time, in the winter of 1875-76, he took Margaret with him and she lived in his family at Brandon, Fond du Lac County, Wis. After his wife died, Jan. 11, 1882, Margaret took care of the home for five years. Then she married John C. Little at Brandon Oct. 7, 1887. For three years they lived on the farm adjoining Robert's.

John was the first child of Archibald Little and Elizabeth Currie. In a letter of Aug. 16, 1945, he wrote: "I was born at Sand-bed, Netherknoek, near Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Feb. 28, 1861, and was taken by my mother to my father's home in the Parish of Westerkirk where I grew to young manhood. I had no advantages of school after my twelfth year but worked on surrounding farms, and for one summer on Rennaldburn farm near Cote, till the age of 20 years. In June, 1881, I emigrated to the United States, staying first at Odebolt, Sac County, Iowa about 5 months. Then I went to Kendal, Wis., and stayed there about 7 months. In June, 1882 I came to Brandon, Wis., in company of my cousin, John Knox, and his good wife, to the home of Robert Graham, for whom my cousin was going to work. George Alderson, living on an adjoining farm, engaged me to help him do his haying. It turned out that we were adapted to each other. He and his good wife urged me to rent their farm; this I did, and made my home with them for several years, with some break-ups in between. I made one trip to the state of Washington, worked for some time around Walla Walla, then worked my way back to the Red River valley of North Dakota, and finally spent the winter at Brainard, Minn., coming back to Aldersons in the spring. On Oct. 7, 1887 I was married to Margaret Graham, niece of Robert Graham. We rented a part of Robert's farm and were there one year when he sold the part we were on. We went back to Aldersons and were there one more year. During the next 8 years we lived on two separate farms, when we bought a 40-acre farm. One son was born to us, Arthur by name. We lived on the 40-acre farm 5 years and made some improvements and sold it for \$500.00 advance. Then we bought an 80-acre farm in St. Croix County, Wis., where we lived for 7 years. We sold out at a profit and bought a 160-acre farm near Brainard, Minn. At the end of 4 years we sold out at a good profit and came back to Brandon in the early winter of 1913, where I have lived ever since. On March 28, 1920 Margaret Graham, my wife, died and was buried at Brandon. Late in 1921 I made a trip to my old home in Scotland. Friends here in America requested me to call on Margaret Taylor while in Scotland. We became friendly, and more friendly, and after a while we were married. We went to the United States. Two children were born to us: Jessie in 1924, who is now in training as a cadet nurse in St. Agnes Hospital, Fond du Lac, Wis.; and John, Jr., born May 8, 1926, who is now in the Army Air Forces at Harlingen, Texas. Since living in Brandon some duties have come upon me. I acted as janitor in the high school and also in the same position in our church. My present job is meeting two Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R.R. passenger trains and taking care of the mail between the trains and the post office - at the age of 84 years. These duties have been requested, never solicited." The Littles are members of the First Congregational Church at Brandon. John listed his past addresses in order as Ladoga, Rosendale, New Richmond, in Wisconsin, and Park Rapids, Minn., and after 1913 at Brandon. In 1932 his health was not very good. He had a heart ailment which made walking difficult. Several years later Jessie and her mother were not in good health. John and Margaret Graham had only one child: GBAABAA, Arthur W., born at Brandon, Wis., June 29, 1888. For him and his family, see the seventh generation. See also pages 87-88.

(The following are the children of John Graham and his wife.)
 GBAACA Margaret Graham, born perhaps in Eskdalemuir about the 1840's or 1850's, married Gideon Scott, a shepherd at Wamphray. She died about 1924, survived by her husband who was in his mid-seventies. They had 7 children: GBAACAA, Robert, who married; GBAACAB, John, who married and had children; GBAACAC, Mary, who married Mr. Blacklock and had a smallhold in Newton Wamphray and who had at least one daughter; GBAACAD, E, F, and G, four children who died within three weeks of one another of diphtheria. Nothing further is known of this family.

GBAACB William Graham, the eldest, farmed about Eskdalemuir for 25 years and then went to farm in Gloucestershire, England. He married a Miss Mitchell of Handrand, Yarrow, and had "a good few" children. Nothing further is known of this family except that 3 sons went to the United States, though the place or places are not known. GBAACBA, John, the eldest went to the United States with his brother William, and the two farmed together. John was drowned in a well.

GBAACC Walter Graham remained a bachelor. He was a butcher and after retiring he lived with his sister, perhaps at Aberdour.

GBAACD John Graham remained a bachelor. He went to the United States and for many years lived with his aunt, Elizabeth Graham Hall, GBAAL. This was at Brandon, Wis., or at Tyndall, S.D. He was a joiner, or carpenter, but may have farmed in the New World.

GBAACE Jean Graham married Thomas Hall, a joiner, in Selkirk. After her death he remarried. Jean had several children among whom was GBAACEA, Christina, who married a shoemaker. Nothing further is known of this family.

GBAACF Thomas Graham, born about 1863. He was a bachelor and died in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, Dec. 17, 1886, aged 23 years. He was a butcher.

GBAACG Mary Graham married Mr. Magill from Edinburgh and after his death she was living, in the 1920's, at Aberdour, north of Edinburgh. They had 2 children: a son who became an engineer, and a daughter. Nothing further is known of the family.

GBAACI David Graham and two or three others died young.

GBAAEA Jane Graham, daughter of James Graham, was born about 1850. She married William Knox, a cousin of John C. Little (see GBAABA), and had 14 children, the second largest family among the Grahams. Of the 14, one died, and all married except Mary. Jane lived at The Hollows, Canonbie, Dumfriesshire. Jane was a widow when she died there, Jan. 23, 1927. She had been reared at Drycleughlee, Roxburyshire. Some of her children were Robert, the eldest, Julius, William, Margaret, Violet R., Mary, and John. For these children, see the seventh generation.

(The following are the children of Robert Graham and wife.)
 GBAAGA William R. Graham was born Oct. 30, 1853 at Ashkirk Manse, Roxburyshire, Scotland. In 1856 he went with his parents to the United States where they settled on a farm of 80 acres at Alto, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. There William grew to manhood. In 1875 the farm was sold and the family moved to a 200-acre farm, 2 miles south of Brandon, Wis. On May 23, 1878 he married Margaret H. Hume in New York City. She was born at Garrettsville, N.Y., on March 27, 1851, the daughter of Robert Hume and Mary E. Hume. He established a factory for making butter tubs and pork barrels in Brandon. Later his brother John was taken into partnership under the name Graham Brothers Cooper Factory. It was a large concern, but was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1885. They rebuilt the factory and continued to run it until 1899 when they sold it as all the Grahams moved to Roberts, Wis., where they bought 3/4 of a section of land and farmed on adjoining farms, one mile from town. William was active in church and Sunday School work from his youth to old age. He also served as school board member at Brandon and held other village offices. From childhood he belonged to the Congregational Church. He was a man of good character, strictly temperate, and a strong church worker. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 27, 1927. His 6 children were born at Brandon, 1879-1891, and are: GBAAGAA, Mary E.; GBAAGAB, Jean A.; GBAAGAC, Robert Hume; GBAAGAD, Ethel H.; GBAAGAE, James W.; and GBAAGAF, Walter G., 1891-1893. For these and their families, see the seventh generation.

GBAAGB Robert Inglis Graham was born Nov. 23, 1855 at Ashkirk Manse and in 1856 went with his parents and brother to the United States, as related immediately above. He died at Brandon, Wis., June 21, 1874, and was buried there.

GBAAGC John Robert Graham was born Aug. 3, 1858 at Brandon, Wis. For a number of years, as related above, he was a partner in the Graham Brothers Cooper Factory. Later he went with the family to Roberts, Wis., in 1899. He joined the partnership when he was 21, having stayed on the farm until that time. His brother William at the time was working with a cousin, Robert Clark, whom John bought out after two years. John farmed his 160-acre farm near Roberts until 1911, when he sold it and moved with his family to Minneapolis, Minn., where he was employed on the Soo R.R. until 1920. He then moved to Los Angeles, Cal., and was living at 2802 West View Street, when the compiler visited him briefly in 1935. He was then in the drug business. In stature he was tall and very straight. In 1940 he wrote: "I am feeling fit as a fiddle. Next Aug. 3rd will be 82 years young and expect to see several years yet, the Lord willing." On Sept. 19, 1888 John married Eunice A. Norris of Brandon, Wis. She was born Dec. 31, 1868, her parents being George Norris and Clara Clough. To them were born 3 children: GBAAGCA, Bessie May; GBAAGCB, Lyle Clough, born in 1893 and died at 17 months; GBAAGCC, Glenn Folsom. For these, see the seventh generation. John died on June 23, 1941 at Los Angeles, Cal., and was buried at 3:30 P.M. on the 26th in the Inglewood Park Cemetery with the Rev. William F. Howard officiating.

GBAAGD Elizabeth Harvey Graham was born Dec. 23, 1860 at Brandon, Wis. On Nov. 1, 1883 at Brandon she married Aaron Leisveldt Sleyster of Algona, Wis., who was born Mar. 11, 1856 at Alto, Wis., the son of Reolof Sleyster and his wife, Johanna. He was a photographer. He died Oct. 25, 1902 at Roberts, Wis. Elizabeth died July 4, 1946 at the home of their only child, Jeanie Maude, in St. Paul, Minn. For her and her family, see the seventh generation.

GBAAGE George William Graham was born Feb. 1, 1869 on a farm near Brandon, Wis. On Jan. 1, 1896 at Brandon he married Nellie A. Whitton of Brandon who was born April 16, 1873, daughter of David Whitton and Mary B. Turner. George was a dairyman and farmer and lived at Brandon and Roberts, Wis., moving to the last-mentioned place in 1899. Nellie continued to live at Roberts following George's death, Dec. 25, 1926. She lived with her daughter, Grace, at Roberts until the latter moved to New Richmond, Wis., in Jan. 1945. George and Nellie had two children: GBAAGEA, Robert Malcolm Graham, born in 1897, and GBAAGEB, Grace Eloise, born in 1903. For them and their families, see the seventh generation.

(The following are the children of George Graham and wife.)

GBAAHA Robert Graham was born at Cote farm, Eskdalemuir, about 1864. He married Agnes Sproat and to them were born 6 children. He succeeded as the tenant of Cote after the death of his uncle James Graham, GBAAE, in 1896. After World War I he bought 600 acres in Cote, thus bringing the old farm into the possession of the Graham family which had rented it since the 1600's at least. A clipping from The Annandale Herald of June 5, 1930 reads as follows: "Obituary. Mr R. Graham, Cote, Eskdalemuir. A well-known Eskdalemuir farmer passed away on Tuesday in the person of Mr Robert Graham, Cote. Mr. Graham, who was 66 years of age, had been in failing health for some weeks past, and a fortnight ago he was removed to a nursing home in Carlisle to undergo an operation. At first the patient made progress, but a few days ago he had a relapse, and gradually becoming weaker he passed away as already stated on Tuesday. A noted breeder of Cheviot sheep, the Cote flock have for many years commanded high prices at the Lockerbie lamb sales in the autumn, while Mr Graham's tups were noted far and wide; and at the annual ram sales they not only made a high average, but were often in the prize-list. One of the foremost judges of Cheviot sheep in the South of Scotland, Mr Graham has adjudicated at several shows, and wherever his services were given they were always greatly appreciated. It was in 1897 that Mr Graham first entered upon the tenancy of the sheep farm of Cote, and in 1920 he purchased it from the Duke of Buccleuch. During the many years he was resident in Eskdalemuir parish he took his full share of public duty, and for several years he was a much valued member of both the Parish Council and the School Board. In the work of the Parish Church he also manifested a kindly and sympathetic interest, and though he never could be prevailed upon to accept office, he was a most loyal and devoted member, and was seldom absent from the weekly services. A man of genial and kindly disposition, Mr Graham has left many friends to mourn his loss. He was a rare conversationalist, and his incorrigible brightness and inherent sense of humour made his companionship a delight.

In politics he was a keen Conservative. Deceased is survived by his wife and a grown-up family of four sons and one daughter to whom much sympathy will be extended in their sore bereavement. The funeral takes place to-morrow afternoon to Eskdalemuir Churchyard." Robert died at a Carlisle nursing home, June 3, 1930; the funeral was at Cote on June 6th at 1:00 P.M. Robert began a custom which was observed for some years of having friends gather at Cote farm on a fine Sabbath afternoon to hold a brief service near the Esk River. There are to be found "two circles of erect stones, in the form of Druidical temples, the one entire, measuring about 90 feet; and the other, having a part of it worn away by the Esk, measuring about 430 feet." Thus, Robert linked the prehistoric past to the present. Robert had 6 children as follows: GBAAHAA, George Graham, born about 1889 at Templand village, near Lochmaben. He was a soldier during World War I and died, a bachelor, at Cote about 1925. GBAAHAB, David Graham, born at Cote in 1891. When young he suffered an injury to his back. However, he enjoyed good health and liked to drive the family Ford. Following his father's death in 1930 he and his brothers continued on at Cote. David married Janet Halliday of Gilliesbierig, Lockerbie, and they had a child, Emily, born about 1935. David's health became bad and he sold Cote in the summer of 1945. GBAAHAC, William Graham, born in 1893, at Rennaldburn farm, adjoining Cote. He was a soldier in World War I. He married Janet Harkness of Moffat and they have 2 daughters. GBAAHAD, Jean Graham, born 1896 at Cote, remained single and lived at Cote. GBAAHAE, James Graham, born in 1901 at Cote, married Mary Williamson of Kilmarnock. They have 2 sons and a daughter. GBAAHAF, Robert Graham, Jr., born in 1905 at Cote, is single and lived in a cottage near Cote with his father's sister. Their address is Enrichholm Cottage, Westerkirk, Langholm, Dumfries-shire.

GBAAHB Margaret Graham, called Maggie, was born about 1866 at Cote farm. She married Mr. Blackie, a general dealer; had several children before her death when 40 years of age. GBAAHBA, William Blackie, born about 1900 perhaps. He became an engineer in the electrical works at Newcastle. GBAAHBB, etc.

GBAAHC Annie Graham, born about 1868, married Mr. Fairbairn, a mill man.

GBAAHD Jemima Graham, born about 1870, married Mr. Bonthron and now lives at 33 Ivy Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland.

GBAAHE Ellen Graham, born about 1872, remained single. For many years she was the housekeeper of a gentleman farmer at Bigger, Lanark. See GBAAHAF, above.

GBAAHF William Graham, born at Cote. One account states he was the eldest child, born therefore about 1862. He was long a constable in Newcastle where he died Feb. 4, 1926. He married Annie Wight and had 4 children, as follows: Jean, Chasny, Ena, and another daughter. One daughter married John Knox, son of William Knox and Jane Graham, GBAAEA, and has several children. John Knox is a coal agent.

GBAAHG David Graham, born at Cote and died at Drycleughlee.

GBAAHH John Graham, born at Cote and died at Drycleughlee.

GBAAHI Elizabeth Graham, born at Cote and died at Drycleughlee. It is understood that there were 6 other children born to George Graham and Jemima Liddel. Their names are not known, but it is understood 4 or 5 were feeble-minded, a non-Graham ailment.

(The following are the children of Thomas Graham and wives.)

GBAAJB Margaret A. Graham, born in 1860, married James Murray of Selkirk and emigrated to Lorton, Nebraska, U.S.A. Maggie went to America at the age of 18 and died there 18 years later. They had no children. A year after Maggie's death, James married her sister, Jane, GBAAJG.

GBAAJC William Graham, born in 1862, became a schoolmaster and taught at Morham, Haddington, Scotland. He had a daughter, Ina, GBAAJCA, who now lives with her maiden aunt, Elizabeth, GBAAJF, at 93 Spottiswoode Street, Edinburgh, Scotland. Ina's parents died years ago, William in 1919, Aug. 15. See seventh generation.

Anderson

GBAAJE James/Graham, fifth child of Thomas Graham and Janet Anderson, was born Jan. 5, 1868, at Bold-Traquair, Peebleshire, Scotland. At Edinburgh on Nov. 28, 1900 he married Florence Charlotte Agnes Bryden of Eskdalemuir who was born Aug. 28, 1878 at Shipley, Yorkshire, the daughter of Dr. Robert Thomas Bryden and Florence Stewart. Florence's mother died young and she was brought up much alone. Her father opposed her marriage to James. They lived at Rennaldburn, near Cote, Eskdalemuir, where they had 1040 acres of sheep-grazing land and 600 or so head of sheep. There 4 children were born. Later he bought Rennaldburn and still later sold it. In 1929 they left Rennaldburn and lived for 5 years at various addresses in Cumberland before settling down at Peelhouses, Lockerbie, for 7 years. In 1941 they settled permanently at Dornock Brow, Eastriggs, Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. At present both are invalids, James more so than Florence. He suffers from high blood pressure and is very infirm and his memory is poor. Their 4 children are now widely scattered: Australia, India, Yorkshire, and at home. They are: GBAAJEA, Thomas Graham, born in 1901; GBAAJEB, James Bryden Graham, born in 1902; GBAAJEC, Robert Stewart Graham, born in 1905; and GBAAJED, Florence Elizabeth Graham, born in 1914. For them, all married, see the seventh generation.

GBAAJF Elizabeth A. Graham, born in 1870, remained single and has long lived in Edinburgh. Now her neice, Ina Graham, GBAAJCA, lives with her at 93 Spottiswoode Street. Elizabeth has the family Bible with its various entries.

GBAAJG Jane Graham, last of the 7 children of Thomas Graham and Janet Anderson, was born in 1872. After her sister Margaret, GBAAJB, died at Lorton, Nebraska, she married James Murray, her brother-in-law, of that place, in 1911. He was a grain elevator man. They had no children but adopted a girl. After his retirement they moved to Dunbar, Nebraska, where they were living in 1937. Jane did not correspond regularly with her relatives in Scotland.

GBAAJH Nellie Graham, first of the 3 children of Thomas Graham and Helen Dickson, was born at Selkirk, July 18, 1882. Helen lived at Mickleholmside, Moffat, for a time but died at Brightrigg, Jedburgh, Roxburyshire, May 15, 1942. About 1940 she lost her health and sight, so she and her brother, David, single like herself, went to their brother Robert's home at Brightrigg.

GBAAJI Robert G. Graham was born Jan. 11, 1884 at Wardlaw, Ettrick and at one time lived at Rennaldburn with his half-brother, James.

On Mar. 29, 1929, at the Kirkbean Church (where the John Paul Jones memorial is) he married Margaret J. Fergusson of Southwick, Kirkcudbrightshire, who was born Sept. 4, 1892 at Boreland, Southwick, the daughter of Robert Fergusson and his wife, Catherine. Robert is a farmer and was living at Rennaldburn in 1931 and 1933 when his two children were born. Since 1938 he has lived at Brightrigg, Jedburgh, Roxburyshire. The two children are: GBAAJIA, Pearl Jean Dickson Graham, born Aug. 23, 1931, and GBAAJIB, Thomas James Fergusson Graham, born Dec. 30, 1933.

GBAAJ.J David T. Graham was born Aug. 23, 1887 at Wardlaw, Ettrick. He is single and has lived at Mickleholmside, Moffat, and, since 1941 at Brightrigg, Jedburgh, where his brother Robert lives. See seventh generation.

(The following are the children of Margaret Graham Campbell.) GBAAKA James Campbell, only child of Margaret Graham and James Campbell, Sr., was born, perhaps about 1860. He married a wife, who belonged to Alloa, and when he died, many years ago, he left a widow, two sons and a daughter. He was buried at Steplegordon Churchyard at Langholm, where his parents were also buried. He had been a draughtsman working in the Newcastle shipyard.

(The following are the children of Elizabeth Graham Hall.) GBAALA Margaret Stewart Charter Hall was born at Brandon, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, U. S. A., on July 31 1858, about two years after her parents, Elizabeth Graham and William Hall, had come there from Dumfriesshire, Scotland. On Jan. 28, 1886 at Alto, Wis., she married Thomas Fredric Robinson, who was born June 5, 1858. In 1887 they went to Tyndall, South Dakota, along with her widowed mother and her brothers and sisters. The Halls bought land there, land being cheap at the time, but they did not prosper at farming. They were a musical family, so they formed a band and went out to play at amusements and dances. The boys were all violinists and Maggie played the piano. The property in one way or another slipped away. Mrs. Hall was a capable woman in many ways; her children felt that she was spoiled, being the youngest in the family, and squandered her property, so that there was none left for the children. Maggie taught music at times. All of her three children attended and graduated from the Tyndall high school. Her husband was janitor at the high school for 40 years. In his earlier years he had a loom and wove rag carpets. Later he ran a dray and still later became a janitor. Maggie died Dec. 12, 1929 at Tyndall, S.D., and was buried there. Her husband is still living, "in good health, mind as clear as a bell, hardly a gray hair in his head; he does all the house work, cooking, etc., for himself and youngest son who lost his wife in 1925." The Robinsons had 3 children: GBAALAA, George William Robinson, born in 1886; GBAALAB, Elizabeth Jane Robinson, born in 1890; GBAALAC, William Hall Robinson, born in 1891. For these, see the seventh generation.

GBAALB Isabella Hall was born at Brandon, Wis., Mar. 3, 1863 and died there, Feb. 15, 1864, where she was also buried.

GBAALC William Hall was born at Brandon, Wis., April 3, 1865. He went to Tyndall, South Dakota, and eventually to Mitchell, S.D.,

where he lived until his death, May 2, 1938, of a heart attack. His widow, born in 1864, was living in 1945, with their daughter, Irene, in Apt. 5, 310 North Rowley. William moved to Mitchell in 1918, when the population was about 8,000. He had 3 daughters: Irene, who works in the Co-Operative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, State of South Dakota, with office in the courthouse in Mitchell; two others, one of whom is married and lives in Omaha, Nebraska.

GBAALD Jennie Hall, born March 3, 1867, and died May 21, 1873.

GBAALE Robert Hall, born Nov. 28, 1872 at Brandon, Wisconsin. He married and had 3 daughters, 2 being twins. He was a barber and died Sept. 7, 1907 at Boulder, Colorado. For his children see the seventh generation.

GBAALF Andrew Hall, born Feb. 28, 1874 at Brandon, Wis. He was a skilled cornet player and band leader and for years led the Denver, Colorado, band. He died thrc Junc 23, 1932. He had no children. For a time he was in Nevada.

Seventh Generation

In the seventh generation will be given the great grandchildren of William Graham and Margaret Stewart Charters through their children David, James, Robert, Thomas, and Elizabeth. Some of their descendants of this generation are recorded under the sixth generation, when little is known regarding them. The great grandchildren of Mary Graham and George Patterson are given elsewhere. (The author, Donald Dean Parker, Sr., is of this 7th generation.)

GBAABAA Arthur William Little, only child of John C. Little and Margaret Graham, was born at Brandon, Wisconsin, June 29, 1888. He was educated at Lawrence College, the University of Wisconsin, and at Cornell University, where he obtained an M.A. degree. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He was in World War I from June 25, 1918 to June 16, 1919 and was in France nine months with the 317th Field Artillery. On June 12, 1918 he married Florence Ely of Chicago, Ill., at Blue Island, Ill. She was born Dec. 9, 1895 at Morgan Park, Ill., the daughter of Dexter W. Ely and Mary Hyde Ely. Since 1926 they have lived at 1701 West 100th Place, Chicago, Illinois. They are both members of the Morgan Park (Chicago) Baptist Church. Arthur for years has been teaching Latin in the Chicago high schools. The author has twice visited his fine home and has exchanged letters with him for two decades. Arthur found his teaching at Austin High School, far from his home, rather tiring and when summer teaching did not interfere often visited his father and family at Brandon, Wis. He developed hypertension and coronary disease and for 14 weeks after Dec. 11, 1944 he was in bed suffering repeated attacks. He also developed arthritis and became too weak and lame to get up off his back. For 8 weeks he was in Hines (Veterans') Hospital where he gradually got back on his feet. He returned home May 12, 1945, greatly improved but not entirely recovered. He sent in his resignation to the school board and is looking forward to another type of occupation, for a

while at least. The Littles have three children: GBAABAAB, Graham Ely Little, born Aug. 12, 1920; GBAABAAC, Malcolm Dexter Little, born May 2, 1924; and GBAABAAC, Bonnie Jean Little, born June 11, 1929. All were born in Chicago. See the eighth generation.

GBAAEAA Robert Knox, eldest son of Jane Graham and William Knox, was named after Robert Graham in America, GBAAG. He died in a cycling accident, June 18, 1940. The exact order of the other 13 children, as well as their names, is not known.

GBAAEAB Julius Knox, said to have been named after Julius Caesar.

GBAAEAC William Knox.

GBAAEAD Margaret Knox.

GBAAEAE Violet R. Knox is the youngest of the family and she remained at home with her mother. She married Donald Graham, a motor driver, and lives at the Hollows, Canonbie, Dumfriesshire. She has two sons, born about 1920 and 1923, both of whom were in World War II, one in the Royal Air Force in Australia and the other in the Royal Engineers in Berlin, Germany, in the fall of 1945. She is trying to get the information together for her mother's family.

GBAAEAF Mary Knox. She of all the family had not married by 1925.

GBAAEAG John Knox married a daughter of William Graham, GBAAAHF. He was a coal agent and had several children.

(The following are the children of William R. Graham and Margaret H. Hume, of Brandon and Roberts, Wisconsin.)

GBAAGAA Mary E. Graham, born Sept. 13, 1879, at Brandon, Wis. She married Hiram A. Cole of Reeds Corner, Wis., where he was born Jan. 14, 1879, the son of James Lewis Cole and Mary Reynolds Cole. Hiram and Mary lived on the Cole farm at Reeds Corner ten years and then moved to Ripon, Wis. They were married at Roberts, Wis., Jan. 16, 1901. Hiram was a farmer and realtor until his death, Sept. 10, 1939. He was a city assessor for 8 years and was active in city affairs. They belong to the First Congregational Church of Ripon, Wis. Mary since March 1918 has lived at 815 Motomen St., Ripon, Wis. She and Hiram belonged to the I.O.O.F. and Rebekah Lodge. Her grandfather, Robert Graham, and Hiram's grandfather were early members of the Congregational Church in Brandon, Wis. So for four generations they have been Congregationalists. Hiram died of heart trouble. He and Mary had 3 children: GBAAGAAA, Marion Graham Cole, born Jan. 7, 1903; GBAAGAAC, James Louis Cole, born Dec. 6, 1904; GBAAGAAC, Robert Cole, born Oct. 13, 1910 and died Oct. 24, 1911. See the eighth generation.

GBAAGAB Jean Alice Graham, born June 19, 1882, at Brandon, Wis. She worked and lived at Sand Point, Idaho, 1910-1917. Since the death of her mother in 1917 and her father in 1927 she has lived with her sister, Mary E. Graham Cole, at Ripon, Wis.

GBAAGAC Robert Hume Graham, third child of William Graham and Margaret Hall Hume, was born at Brandon, Wis., July 21, 1884. On June 4, 1913 at Roberts, Wis., he married Mona Fay Walker of Roberts. She was born Sept. 23, 1891, the daughter of A. C. Walker and Ann Walker, of Modena, Buffalo County, Wis. Since their marriage they have lived at Roberts on his father's farm, where all of their 5 children were born, 1916-1932: GBAAGACA, Margaret Ann; GBAAGACB, Mary Jane; GBAAGACC, Mona Elizabeth; GBAAGACD, David James; and GBAAGACE, John Andrew William. See eighth generation.

GBAAGAD Ethel H. Graham, fourth child, was born at Brandon, Wis., March 17, 1886. On Feb. 7, 1917 at Roberts, Wis., she married Joseph E. Rundell, son of Hiram A. Rundell and Angeline Rundell of Roberts. Joseph Earl was born on Aug. 8, 1886 at Rewey, or Livingston, Wis., his mother's maiden name being Livingston also. After 1899, and since his marriage, he has lived at Roberts, where he is a farmer. He and Ethel each had a grammar school education, after which Ethel studied music. Both belong to the Congregational Church in Roberts. Joseph is an Odd Fellow. They have two sons: GBAAGADA, Robert Franklin, born April 28, 1919, at Roberts; and GBAAGADB, Gordon Graham Rundell, born Sept. 23, 1923, at Roberts. For them, see the eighth generation.

GBAAGAE James W. Graham, fifth child, was born at Brandon, Wis., Sept. 17, 1887. He married Vera Syres and for years has lived in California. Address: 1414 Olive St., Alhambra, Cal. They have three children: Vincent, Clinton, and Marjorie.

GBAAGAF Walter G. Graham, born Dec. 6, 1891 at Brandon, Wis., and died on Jan. 9, 1893.

GBAAGCA Bessie May Graham, first child of John Robert Graham and Eunice A. Norris, was born in 1890 at Brandon, Wis. She married Arthur J. Hubbard, of Norwegian descent, who is in the wholesale potato business in Minneapolis, Minn. They have two children: GBAAGCAA, Elizabeth Janette, born about 1917, and GBAAGCAB, Barbara, born about 1927.

GBAAGCC Glenn Folsom Graham, third child, was born Nov. 14, 1895 at Brandon, Wis. While in the army, on Nov. 10, 1917, he married at Minneapolis, Esther K. Berglund, who was born in that city to Louis and Kristine Berglund on May 24, 1896. They have long lived in California where he is in the insurance business. For a time in the 1930's he was with the Curtis Publishing Co. He has lived in and near Los Angeles since 1920, recently in Santa Monica. His middle name comes from President Grover Cleveland's wife, who was related. Glenn has one son, GBAAGCCA, Jack Lyle Graham, born on Nov. 17, 1920 at Los Angeles, Cal. He married Betty Taylor, Jackson, Mississippi, in 1945.

GBAAGDA Jean Maude Sleyster, only child of Elizabeth Harvey Graham and Aaron Leisveldt Sleyster, was born at Preston, Minnesota, Aug. 20, 1884. On June 22, 1904 at Roberts, Wis., she married David William Boland, who was born Dec. 5, 1876 at Greenleafton,

Minn., the son of William and Eunice Boland. David is a musician, and for many years was Professor of Music at the University of Minnesota. At one time he was director of Boland's Band and Orchestra. In 1944 he reached the retirement age at the university and he and Jean continued teaching privately and taking on less responsibility. Jean takes the younger students and David the older trumpet students. For a time they lived at 5329 Second Ave., South, in Minneapolis, later at 1499 Hythe St., St. Paul. In 1945 Jeanie wrote: "Our new home that we built 4 years ago is near a new little Congregational Church and we are enjoying its fellowship and work. We are near the outskirts and between St. Paul and Minneapolis where life is better and more satisfying than in the heart of a city." Address: 1442 West Idaho Ave., St. Paul, Minn. The compiler remembers an evening's visit he had in the Boland home in the spring of 1940. The Bolands have two children: GBAAGDAA, Norma Elizabeth, born April 13, 1905 at Eau Claire, Wis., GBAAGDAB, LuVerne Sleyster Boland, born June 27, 1908, in Minneapolis. Both are married and have families. See 8th generation. For many years Jean's mother has lived with her. After her marriage in 1883 they made their home at Preston, Minn., where Jean was born and where her father was a photographer. Many of his photographs and poems which he had written were sent to relatives in Scotland. See also page 88.

GBAAGEA Robert Malcolm Graham, first child of George William Graham and Nellie A. Whitton, was born July 26, 1897 at Brandon, Wis. On June 14, 1923 at Osceola, Wis., he married Dora Hillskotter of Osceola who was born Nov. 1, 1898 to William and Thresa Hillskotter. Robert is over six feet tall. At one time he ran for state legislator. In the early 1930's he was gored by a bull. His occupation is now dairying and farming, St. Croix Falls, Wis. For a number of years he lived on Lake View Farm on the edge of Roberts, Wis., where his father had farmed from 1899 until his death there in 1926. It had belonged originally to his grandfather. Since 1935 Robert has lived at St. Croix Falls. He has two sons: GBAAGEAA, Donald Wayne, born Aug. 19, 1924 at Roberts, Wis., and GBAAGEAB, Walter Malcolm, born April 13, 1926 at Roberts. See the eighth generation. The family belongs to the Congregational Church.

GBAAGEB Grace Eloise Graham, second child, was born at Roberts, Wis., Nov. 20, 1903. On Sept. 6, 1932 at Roberts, she married Norman Clifford Sather who was born July 14, 1905 at Westby, Wis., the son of George Anton Sather and Alma Neprud. Norman was a farmer at Roberts, but since January 1945 he has been with the Shell Oil Co. and rents his farm. He now lives at New Richmond, Wis. They have two children: GBAAGEBA, Lois Jean, born Oct. 2, 1934 at Roberts, and GBAAGEBB, Leslie George, born June 20, 1938 at River Falls Hospital. Grace was baptized at Roberts in 1904. She was teaching the piano to twenty pupils in 1944. Her mother lives with the Sathers.

GBAAJCA Christina M. T. Graham, only child of William Graham and Isabella Edgar, was born on Feb. 10, 1891 at Dumgree Schoolhouse. Her father was born April 16, 1862 at West Bold, Peebleshire,

Scotland. On Sept. 1, 1887 at Inverness he married Isabella Edgar of Edinburgh who was born there on May 15, 1864, the daughter of Alexander Edgar and Christina Stewart. William was a schoolmaster and finally died on Aug. 15, 1919 at Morham School House, Haddington. Ina, whose full name is Christina Margaret Turnbull Graham, was born at Dumgrye Schoolhouse, Dumfriesshire. She lives with her maiden aunt, Elizabeth, GBAAJF, at 93 Spottiswoode Street, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Anderson

GBAAJEA Thomas Graham, first child of James/Graham and Florence Charlotte Agnes Bryden, was born Aug. 9, 1901 at Rennaldburn, Eskdalemuir, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. In 1922 we went to Australia on a government water commission and he is still there, not having returned to the British Isles. He did war work during World War II and lives in Sydney at present. He married Eunice Trevanion and lived with and assisted her parents on the farm for some years. Their address is "Wedmore", Bombala, New South Wales, Australia. They had one child, Jeffrey Thomas, who died Sept. 3, 1941, in his sixth year.

GBAAJEB James Bryden Graham, second child, was born Nov. 17, 1902 at Rennaldburn. On Oct. 29, 1945 he wrote: "I attended the local school in Eskdalemuir until I was 12 years of age. I then went to Lockerbie Academy. From there I went to Glasgow and served my apprenticeship with a well-known firm of engineers. As an engineer I travelled extensively in England and Scotland. In 1929 my duties took me to Sydney, Australia, to supervise extensions to some electrical works. Shortly after returning to this country in 1932 I decided to go into business as a dyer and dry cleaner, and in 1939 I established a new business in Doncaster, a venture which has proved successful. I am fortunate to have the very able assistance of my wife Edith, who has supervised the business during the war years while I have been actively engaged on engineering duties of national importance. I am now settling down to the post-war task of re-organizing and extending business. My daughter attends the Convent Collegiate School. Her strong subject appears to be art, and she has several art certificates of which she is very proud. We are members of the Church of Scotland." James was married at Blackburn Lanes on Dec. 16, 1933 to Edith MacPherson of Aberdeen who was born Oct. 26, 1909 at that place, the daughter of John and Jemima MacPherson. He has lived in Glasgow, London, Sydney, Dublin, Lincoln. His business address is 7 Silver Street, Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, where he manages the Swift Dry Cleaners. They have one child, GBAAJEB, Edith Elizabeth Graham, born in Dublin, Ireland, Sept. 12, 1934.

GBAAJEC Robert Stewart Graham, third child, was born Nov. 3, 1905 at Rennaldburn. He went to Singapore in the 1920's where he had a position for some years in the Chartered Bank of India and in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. He is now a member of the staff of the Mercantile Bank of India, in Bombay. In 1939 he married Angela DeBeer of Buckinghamshire. They have no child.

GBAAJED Florence Elizabeth Graham, fourth child, was born Jan. 19, 1914 at Rennaldburn. In 1941 she married Leonard Mercer, an army

captain in the A.C.C. He was on foreign service for more than three years in North Africa, Italy, etc. Part of this time Flor- ence lived with her parents at Dornock Brow, Eastriggs, Annan, Dum- friesshire, Scotland. See page 88 also.

(Since the preceding pages were written additional information has come regarding the children of GBAAJ, Thomas Graham, 1834-1904. Thomas was born at Cote, Eskdalemuir, June 23, 1834. On Feb. 25, 1859 he married at Ale Moor, Roberton, his first wife, Janet Anderson of Fhaup, Eskdalemuir, by whom he had 7 children in the following order: GBAAJA, James A. Graham, born July 21, 1859, who died early apparently; GBAAJB, Margaret Graham, born March 13, 1860, for whom see the 5th generation; GBAAJC, William Graham, born Apr. 16, 1862, for whom see the 6th generation; GBAAJD, Helen Graham, born June 9, 1864; GBAAJE, James Anderson Graham, born Jan. 5, 1868 at Bold-Traquair, Peebleshire, for whom see the 6th generation; GBAAJF, Elizabeth A. Graham, born April 30, 1870, for whom see the 6th generation; GBAAJG, Jane Graham, born Aug. 14, 1872, for whom see the 6th generation. By his second wife, Helen Dickson, he had Nellie, Robert G., and David T., for whom see GBAAJH, I, and J, in the 6th generation. Thomas died May 24, 1904 at Wardlaw, Et- trick.)

GBAALAA George William Robinson, first child of Margaret Stewart Charter Hall and Thomas Fredric Robinson, was born Oct. 18, 1886, at Tyndall, South Dakota, to which place his parents had moved in 1886. He married Rose Seiner who was born March 4, 1885. He is a paper hanger and painter. The two were married June 29, 1908 and became the parents of 3 children: GBAALAAA, Thelma H., born Dec. 9, 1910; GBAALaab, Thomas J., born July 14, 1916; GBAALaac, George J., born Sept. 19, 1919. Their Aunt Bessie, writing in Nov. 1943, said: "George lives about 3 blocks from my dad's place. He has one boy in the army in Australia, and one boy in the Navy, 125 miles from Los Angeles, California, and his wife and daughter went to California to visit their boy. The girl has been in de- fence work out there."

GBAALAB Elizabeth Jane Robinson, second child, was born at Tyndall, S.D., April 30, 1890. On April 14, 1915 she married Elmer P. Cole after clerking in a store for 5 years. Elmer works on the state highways, but for several years the two ran a corner grocery store. Before that Elmer was janitor at the schoolhouse for 15 years. They live at Tyndall, S.D. and have four children: GBAALABA, Leo Thomas Cole, born Feb. 10, 1918; GBAALABB, Elizabeth Jane Cole, born Dec. 9, 1923; GBAALABC, Robert Patrick Cole, born Sept. 9, 1927; and GBAALABD, Eileen Susana Cole, born Feb. 25, 1931. See the eighth generation.

GBAALAC William Hall Robinson, third child, was born at Tyndall, S.D., Dec. 5, 1891. On July 29, 1914 he married Anna Cassidy who was born Aug. 25, 1893. She died July 27, 1925, leaving two children. For more than a quarter century he has been a mail carrier on the same rural route out of Tyndall, his home. Like his brother and sister he graduated from the Tyndall high school. His

children are: GBAALACA, Louis William Robinson, born Dec. 23, 1915, and died Aug. 1, 1935 in the Yankton, S.D. Hospital after an operation; and GBAALACB, Marjorie Robinson, born July 9, 1918. See the eighth generation.

GBAALEA Daughter of Robert Hall. She was born about 1896 and married Sy Lane. Like her sisters, twins, she lived in California, part of the time in Los Angeles. A cousin wrote of her in 1945: "Mrs. Sy Lane has also died. She was a very charming and lovely girl, having passed away at the age of about forty-five years, due to a cerebral hemorrhage. Her death occurred in Montana, arriving that day from California, apparently in good health." The twin sisters are married and live in California. Their mother, a widow since 1907, died in California about 1942 at Los Angeles. Mrs. Sy Lane died about 1941.

Eighth Generation

In the eighth generation will be given some of the great-great grandchildren of William Graham and Margaret Stewart Charters through their children David, Robert, and Elizabeth. Some of their descendants of this generation are recorded under the seventh generation, when little or nothing is known regarding them. All of the descendants of David, Robert, and Elizabeth recorded in this eighth generation division live in the United States, principally in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, and California. The great-great grandchildren of Mary Graham and George Patterson are given elsewhere. (The Bewley and Parker grandchildren, born between 1922 and 1947, are of the eighth generation, though they are descended through Mary Graham, sister of William Graham.)

GBAABAAA Graham Ely Little, first child of Arthur William Little and Florence Ely, was born at Chicago, Illinois, Aug. 12, 1920. He graduated from high school in June, 1937, at which time his paper route and motorcycle kept him busy. After graduating from Morgan Park High School he was out of school for several years and then attended Wilson Junior College in Chicago. When war came he enlisted and served two and a half years in the Army Air Forces. He was navigator on a Liberator Heavy Bomber, a member of the 15th Air Force in Italy. He had 8 missions to his credit when he was shot down, Jan. 31, 1944. He was a prisoner of war in Barth, Germany 14 months. He went through the war uninjured and held the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. Since 1926 he has made his home with his parents at 1701 West 100th Place, Chicago, 34, Illinois.

GBAABAAB Malcolm Dexter Little, second child, was born in Chicago May 2, 1924. In 1938 he finished 8th grade with many honors, among them the American Legion award with medal, pin, and certificate. He attended Morgan Park Junior College on a scholarship, and, also on a scholarship, the Institute of Technology. He was inducted Dec. 10, 1943 and served in the Army Air Forces in the United States for two years.

GBAABAAC Bonnie Jean Little, third child, was born in Chicago on June 11, 1929. Like her brothers she attended Morgan Park High School, being interested in journalism. She will graduate in 1947.

GBAAGAAA Marion Graham Cole, first child of Mary Elizabeth Graham and Hiram A. Cole, was born Jan. 7, 1903 at Reeds Corners, Metomen, Wisconsin. She attended Ripon College, 1920-1924, taught school, and was a secretary in the electric office at Madison, Wis. She married Frederick H. Prosser on Aug. 28, 1928 at Milwaukee, Wis. He was born on April 7, 1901 at Wauwatosa, Wis., the son of Charles Prosser and Mary Steck. He attended Ripon College the same years Marion attended. He is an attorney in Milwaukee and they live in a suburb at 5835 North Lake Drive, Whitefish Bay, Wis., having moved there in November 1940. After graduating at Ripon in 1924, he taught school two years and then entered law school at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. The two belong to the Community Methodist Church, Whitefish Bay, where Marion is active in church and Sunday School work. They have two children: GBAAGAAA, Joan Cole Prosser, born at Milwaukee, Aug. 6, 1931; and GBAAGAAAB, David Graham Prosser, born at Milwaukee, Jan. 6, 1933. See 9th generation.

GBAAGAAB James Louis Cole, second child, was born Dec. 6, 1904 at Reeds Corners, Wis. James graduated from Ripon College and now works for the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. in Milwaukee in the commercial department. On Aug. 27, 1930 he married Evelyn Wolf, daughter of Henry Wolf and Evelyn Livermore of Madison, Wis. Evelyn attended the University at Madison. They both belong to the Community Methodist Church and live at 5955 N. Kent Ave., in Whitefish Bay, Wis. They have two children: GBAAGAABA, Janet E. Cole, born July 5, 1935; and GBAAGAABB, Judith Cole, born Nov. 21, 1937. See the 9th generation.

GBAAGACA Margaret Ann Graham, first child of Robert Hume Graham and Mona Walker, was born at Warren, near Roberts, Wis., Feb. 14, 1916. Margaret graduated from Roberts High School in June 1934. On Aug. 17, 1936 at Roberts, she married John Henry Doornink of Baldwin, Wis., who was born there June 13, 1915, the son of John Henry Doornink, Sr., and Minnie Fern Doornink. In April 1940 Margaret wrote: "We belong to the First Reformed Church of Baldwin and are members of the adult Bible class and the missionary society. We have each had a high school education and my husband one year at River Falls Teachers College. We are living on a first class farm on the outskirts of Baldwin, Wis." On their farm, which they own, are now 4 children: GBAAGACAA, John Robert, born April 29, 1939; GBAAGACAB, Dean Graham, born May 29, 1941; GBAAGACAC, James Howard, born Aug. 21, 1944. GBAAGACAD, Mona Jean. See 9th generation.

GBAAGACB Mary Jane Graham, second child, was born at Roberts, Wis., on Dec. 20, 1917. She graduated from Roberts High School in 1936 and later from Globe Business College in St. Paul, Minn. On Sept. 10, 1941 at Alexandria, Louisiana, she married Archie Lawrence, then a first lieutenant, later a captain in the army. Mary lived in New York City part of the time he was in the army. They have two children: GBAAGACBA, Suzanne, born Aug. 28, 1942 at Baldwin Community Hospital; and GBAAGACBB, Archie Thomas, born Dec. 8, 1944 at New Richmond Hospital. Both hospitals are in St. Croix County, Wis. See the 9th generation.

GBAAGACC Mona Elizabeth Graham, third child, was born at Roberts, Wis., Nov. 5, 1922. Before finishing Roberts High School she married Wendell Benay Hughes on Aug. 19, 1939. He was born Sept. 29, 1919. Betty and Wendell have 3 children: GBAAGACCA, Patricia Anna, born March 13, 1940 in Hudson Hospital, St. Croix County, Wis.; GBAAGACCB, Rosa Lee, born June 26, 1942 in River Falls Hospital, Pierce County; GBAAGACCC, Douglas Arthur, born Mar. 7, 1944 at Hollywood, California. The Hughes live in Roberts, Wis. See the 9th generation.

GBAAGACD David James Graham, fourth child, was born at Roberts, Wis., Sept. 2, 1927. He graduated from Roberts High School in June, 1945, and joined the navy.

GBAAGACE John Andrew Graham, fifth child, was born at Roberts, Wis., March 11, 1932. He is still attending school. His grandmother wrote late in 1945: "The girls were all very much interested in 4-H school work, but I don't know about the boys, as I wasn't up there so much when they were small." They are all members of the Roberts Congregational Church.

GBAAGADA Robert Franklin Rundell, first child of Ethel H. Graham and Joseph Earl Rundell, was born at Roberts, Wis., April 28, 1919. He graduated from Roberts High School in 1936, then went two years to River Falls Teachers College. In 1940 he went to an aircraft school in Los Angeles, California. Then he worked for four years as a template maker in the Douglas Aircraft plant in El Segundo, Cal. He entered the navy in October 1944. After taking boot training at San Diego, Cal., he then attended Herzl College in Chicago for one month, starting his training for a radio technician. He spent three months at a navy training school in Gulfport, Miss., and later finished the course at Treasure Island, Cal. He is a member of the Roberts Congregational Church and the I.O.O.F. lodge.

GBAAGADB Gordon Graham Rundell, second child, was born at Roberts, Wis., Sept. 23, 1923. He graduated from Roberts High School in 1942. He was inducted into the Army Air Corps, Aug. 8, 1945 and took basic training at Sheppard Field, Texas. He is a member of the same church and lodge as his brother.

GBAAGDAA Norma Elizabeth Boland, first child of David William Boland and Jean Maude Sleyster, was born at Eau Claire, Wis., April 13, 1905. Before she became a farmer's wife, she wrote in October 1945, "I lived in Minneapolis with my parents. We are all musicians. I graduated from MacPhail School of Music and Piano. The children had the whooping cough this summer and we are running two farms, since my husband's parents died." On April 9, 1930 Norma married Arnold William Cook in the Mayflower Community Church of Minneapolis, Minn. Arnold was born April 6, 1905 at Hamel, Minn., the son of William and Nellie Cook. He is a dairy farmer living at Osseo, Minn., since his marriage. They have 6 children: GBAAGDAAA, Beverly Jean; GBAAGDAAAB, John William; GBAAGDAAAC, Harold David; GBAAGDAAAD, Gerald Arnold; GBAAGDAAE, Sandra Susan; GBAAGDAAF, Carol Elizabeth. See the 9th generation.

GBAAGDAB LuVerne Sleyster Boland, second child, born on June 27, 1908 at Minneapolis, Minn. On May 20, 1935 he married Eleanor Marie Alexander of Minneapolis. She was born there July 31, 1912, the daughter of Edith and Charles Lee Alexander. He is a musician living in the Twin City area. They have 2 children: GBAAGDABA, Elizabeth Lee; GBAAGDABB, Dorothy Jean. See the 9th generation.

GBAAGEAA Donald Wayne Graham, first child of Robert Malcolm Graham and Nellie A. Whittton, was born at Roberts, Wis., Aug. 19, 1924. In 1942 he enlisted in the army and in the fall of 1945 was still in France. He had just received a pass and went to Scotland where he spent a few days at the ancestral Graham farm, the Cote, Eskdalemuir, Dumfriesshire. David Graham was still living on the place but had just sold it because of ill health.

GBAAGEAB Walter Malcolm Graham, second child, was born at Roberts, Wis., April 18, 1926. He is assisting his father to run a 200-acre farm at St. Croix Falls, Wis.

GBAALABA Leo Thomas Cole, first child of Elizabeth Jane Robinson and Elmer P. Cole, was born at Tyndall, S.D., Feb. 10, 1918. He graduated from Tyndall High School in May 1936. He went to Aberdeen, S.D. for seven months to a radio school and was then sent to Chicago, Ill. In November 1943 his mother wrote: "Leo married and has a little boy 2 years old and lives in Chicago where he is a government inspector of radios."

GBAALABB Elizabeth Jane Cole, second child, was born in Tyndall, S.D., Dec. 9, 1923. In November 1943 she was at Wendover Field, Utah with her husband who was in the Army Air Corps, a gunner and a mechanic.

GBAALABC Robert Patrick Cole, third child, was born in Tyndall, S.D., Sept. 9, 1927. Lives at home with his parents in Tyndall.

GBAALABD Eileen Susana Cole, fourth child, was born in Tyndall, S.D., Feb. 25, 1931.

GBAALACB Marjorie Robinson, second child of William Hall Robinson and Anna Cassidy, was born in Tyndall, S.D., July 9, 1918. Her mother died when she was seven. Her aunt wrote in November, 1943: "Marjorie is married and lives in Georgia for three months with her husband who is going to school there, and then he will have to go back to the Aleutian Islands where he has been the last two years. They have two small children."

Ninth Generation

In the ninth generation will be given some of the great-great-grandchildren of William Graham and Margaret Stewart Charters, through their children Robert and Elizabeth. Some of their descendants of this generation are recorded under the eighth generation, when little or nothing is known regarding them. All who are recorded here live in the United States, mainly in Wisconsin and Minnesota. All were born after 1930.

GBAAGAAAA Joan Cole Prosser, first child of Marion Graham Cole and Frederick H. Prosser, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 6, 1931. Joan is now attending high school and since November 1940 has lived at 5835 North Lake Drive, Whitefish Bay, Wis. So far as is known, she enjoys the enviable distinction of being the oldest of the ninth generation, the oldest great-great-great grandchild of William Graham and Margaret Stewart Charters of Cote, Eskdalemuir, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, as well as the oldest great-great-great-great-great-great grandchild of the first Graham of our common ancestry known to us - David Graham of Cote who married Helen Beatty in 1699.

GBAAGAAAB David Graham Prosser, second child, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 6, 1933. David is in high school.

GBAAGAAABA Janet E. Cole, first child of James L. Cole and Evelyn Wolf, was born July 5, 1935, and lives at 5955 N. Kent Avenue, Whitefish Bay, Wis.

GBAAGAABB Judith Cole, second child, was born Nov. 21, 1937.

GBAAGACAA John Robert Doornink, first child of Margaret Ann Graham and John Henry Doornink, was born at Baldwin, Wis., April 29, 1939. When he was about a year old his mother wrote to the author: "We almost named our boy Donald Dean, after you, but decided to call him John Robert after his two grandfathers."

GBAAGACAB Dean Graham Doornink, second child, was born at Baldwin, May 29, 1941. He lives with the family on the outskirts of Baldwin, Wis.

GBAAGACAC James Howard Doornink, third child, was born at Baldwin, Wis., August 21, 1944.

GBAAGACAD Mona Jean Doornink, fourth child, born Aug. 22, 1946.

GBAAGACBA Suzanne Lawrence, first child of Mary Jane Graham and Archie Thomas Lawrence, was born Aug. 28, 1942, at Baldwin Community Hospital, Wis.

GBAAGACBB Archie Thomas Lawrence, second child, was born Dec. 8, 1944 at New Richmond Hospital, St. Croix County, Wis.

GBAAGACCA Patricia Anna Hughes, first child of Mona Elizabeth Graham and Wendell Benay Hughes, was born March 13, 1940 in Hudson Hospital, St. Croix County, Wis. The Hughes live in Roberts, Wis.

GBAAGACCB Rosa Lee Hughes, second child, was born June 26, 1942 in River Falls Hospital, Pierce County.

GBAAGACCC Douglas Arthur Hughes, third child, was born March 7, 1944 at Hollywood, California.

GBAAGDAAA Beverly Jean Cook, first child of Norma Elizabeth Bolland and Arnold William Cook, was born Aug. 8, 1932 at Osseo, Minnesota, where her parents have lived since their marriage in 1930.

Beverly, who is near-sighted, attends the same school her brother John attends, and thus keeps him company. She is in the 8th grade.

GBAAGDAAB John William Cook, second child, was born Feb. 7, 1934 at Osseo, Minn. John attends the Minnesota Braille and Sight Saving School at Faribault, Minn., where, though he is blind, he is getting along well in the 7th grade.

GBAAGDAAC Harold David Cook, third child, was born Jan. 13, 1936 at Osseo. He attends country school a mile from his home.

GBAAGDAAD Gerald Arnold Cook, fourth child, was born Dec. 15, 1939 in Eitel Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.

GBAAGDAAE Sandra Susan Cook, fifth child, was born Oct. 9, 1941 at Swedish Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.

GBAAGDAAF Carol Elizabeth Cook, sixth child, was born November 20, 1943 at Eitel Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.

GBAAGDABA Elizabeth Lee Boland, first child of LuVerne Sleyster Boland and Eleanor Marie Alexander, was born April 19, 1938 in St. Paul, Minnesota.

GBAAGDABB Dorothy Jean Boland, second child, was born Aug. 19, 1945 in St. Paul, Minnesota.

GBAALABAA - - - Cole, first child of Leo Thomas Cole and wife, was born about 1941 and lives in Chicago, Illinois.

GBAALACBA, and B The first and second child of Marjorie Robinson and husband.

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Addenda

Since the preceding pages of the Graham ancestry were written added information has been received regarding some of the individuals. The following items pertain to persons of the sixth and succeeding generations.

GBAABA Margaret Graham (see pages 68-69) married John C. Little in 1887. The Brandon Times, Brandon, Wis., Feb. 6, 1947, tells of his death "early on Friday morning, Jan. 31, at St. Agnes hospital after several months of illness. Funeral services were held Monday at 2 pm. at the Congregational church of which Mr Little long had been a member, serving faithfully as trustee and deacon. The services were conducted by the Rev. L.L.Duerson... On Nov. 8, 1922, Mr. Little was married to Margaret Taylor of Scotland, who survives him. Other survivors are a daughter, Jessie, and a son, John, of Brandon; three grandchildren in Chicago; and a brother in Scotland. Relatives...from out of town who attended the services were Mrs A.W. Little of Chicago, Messrs James, David and Alexander Knox of Antigo."

GBAABAA Arthur W. Little, son of the foregoing, died Nov. 1, 1946. A clipping reads: "Funeral services for Arthur W. Little, who died

at his home in Chicago Friday, were held from the Norris funeral home in Brandon Tuesday afternoon, conducted by the Rev. L.L. Duer-
son...assisted by...the American Legion.... Burial was in the Bran-
don cemetery. Attending the rites from away were Mrs. Arthur Lit-
tle and son, Graham, and daughter, Bonnie Jean, Chicago; Mrs. John
Rennie and Miss Ellen Rennie, Detroit; Ray Ely and daughter of Co-
loma; Mrs. Mary Kietzman of Westfield; Mr. and Mrs. A. McGregor,
Appleton; James Knox, Mrs. C. Keen and son, Wilbert Keen, Antigo;
Mrs. Mary Cole and Miss Jean Graham of Ripon and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph
Hoyle of Rosendale." See pages 76 and 77.

GBAAGD Elizabeth Harvey Graham Sleyster died on July 4, 1946, aged 85½ years. Her daughter wrote: "We miss her sorely but could not wish her back to endure the suffering that the doctor said awaited her." See page 72 and 79.

GBAAJE James Anderson Graham died on July 20, 1946 after two years of illness. "It was a long period of constant anxiety, as his health was precarious all the time. He was 79. He was buried in Eastriggs Cemetery, July 23rd." His widow wrote on Jan. 15, 1947 that "Stewart is in Penang at present. I hope he will be home this year, but it may be 1948. My daughter, Florence Elizabeth Mercer, had a baby girl on Aug. 17, 1946. She and the baby are still with me here at Eastriggs." However, Mr. Mercer who had been demobilized for two months was looking for a position elsewhere. See pages 74 and 80.

GBAALAB Elizabeth Jane Robinson Cole wrote on Dec. 24, 1946 from Tyndall, S.D.: "My father isn't a bit well; hasn't really got over his light stroke he had a year ago. My brothers still live here. Willie is on the same mail route he has been on for 29 years. My oldest boy, Leo, returned from Guam Island and lives in Chicago. Betty Jane is married and lives at Lake Andes, S.D. Bobby is still in army service down in Orlando, Florida. Eileen is still home with us in the 10th grade in school and in the band and is doing real well in school." See pages 81 and 85.

GBAEA David Graham married Isabella Elliott, who was born Aug. 24, 1849, the daughter of James Elliott and Sophia Millar. James was a farm steward of Whithaugh, Newcastleton, where Isabella was born. David and Isabella were married at Langholm, Jan. 8, 1866 and they had 3 children: Mary, born at Cote, Oct. 17, 1886; Robert, born at Cote, 1889, Oct. 24th; and Sophia, born at Cote, March 28, 1892. All are members of the Westerkirk Parish (Presbyterian) Church, and all live at Carlesgill, home of their parents. See page 68.

GB A tombstone in Watcarrick Churchyard, Eskdalemuir reads: "In memory of William Graham in Coat, who died Feb. 28, 1787 Aged 80 Years. Also Margaret Anderson his Spouse, who died Jan. 13, 1771 Aged 52 Years. Also David Graham Tenant in Coat who died Oct. 7th 1815 Aged 66 years. Also Jane Smith, his Spouse, who died 30th May 1847, aged 84 years." These are ancestors GB, GBA, and their wives. See page 61.

THE PATTERSONS OF DUMFRIESSHIRE

There are hundreds of Pattersons in Scotland today and a century ago the name was the seventeenth most common surname in that land. It is now found in all parts of the English-speaking world. The name is derived from Peter's son, pronounced Pater's son by the Scotch. Originally it was most often spelled with one 't' but now 'tt' is more common. Bardsley in his book, "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," states that Pattinson, Pattison, Patteson, Pattisson, Patterson, and Paterson are all variations of the same name, a baptismal name, "the son of Patrick... Patterson is a corruption of Pattinson... Patrick was a great North-England font-name in the surname period..."

A Patterson tradition states, according to Peter Murray Cartthers Patterson, his son John, born in 1917, was the fifth John Patterson in succession. This tradition may be true, but the church registers of Dalton Parish, which first record baptisms in 1723, show only two John Pattersons before John of 1917 birth. This tradition also relates that the Pattersons originally came to Dumfriesshire from a county north of Edinburgh, or possibly north of Glasgow. It also speaks of a sword, long handed down in the family, which this Patterson ancestor brought with him southward.

While there may be some truth in this tradition, it seems more likely that the Pattersons of Dumfriesshire are descended from one of that name living in the shire for many centuries, and of these there must have been many. A bailie of Dumfries in 1543 was William Paterson. The first ancestor of which we definitely know is James Patterson who lived at Upper Dormont in the Parish of Dalton and presumably was born there about 1700. This place was about a mile northwest of Dalton and Dalton is about nine miles due east of Dumfries. His son George Patterson (1729-1817) married Agnes Gass of Mouswald Parish, about midway between Dalton and Dumfries. The Pattersons seem to have lived close to Dumfries.

One wonders whether James Patterson of the Parish of Dalton was a relative, perhaps a cousin-once-removed, of perhaps the most noted Patterson who ever lived. Encyclopedias devote much space to William Paterson (1658-1719). He was born at the farmhouse of Skipmyre, parish of Trailflatt, now Tinwald, about 6 or 7 miles northwest of Upper Dormont and Dalton. His father was John Paterson and his grandfather had been at Skipmyre since about 1600. William had no brothers and no sons. It seems not improbable that James and William may have had a common ancestor.

William Paterson (1658-1719), to quote the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, ninth edition, was "founder of the Bank of England, projector of the Darien scheme, and a voluminous writer on subjects connected with finance." He lived with his parents on the farm at Skipmyre until he was about seventeen. "A desire to escape the religious persecution then raging in Scotland, and a wish to find a wider field for his energies than a poor district of a poor

country afforded, led him southward. He went through England with a peddler's pack...settled for some time in Bristol, and then proceeded to America. There he lived chiefly in the Bahamas" where some say he was a preacher, others a buccaneer. "The truth is that his intellectual and moral superiority to the majority of the British settlers naturally caused his selection as their spiritual guide, whilst his intense eagerness for information led to intercourse with the buccaneers, from whom alone much of the information he wanted could be had. It was here he formed that vast design which is known in history as the Darien Scheme." He returned to Europe and in London, Hamburg, Berlin, and Amsterdam in 1687 "with fluent speech he unfolded to his astonished hearers a scheme which seemed wild and dazzling as a dream of Eastern romance. On his return to London he engaged in trade and rapidly amassed a considerable fortune....and in 1694 he founded the Bank of England. The Government of the day required money, and the country, rapidly increasing in wealth, required a bank."

Within a year Paterson withdrew as one of the original directors. Scotland was eager to share in the benefits of trade. "He removed to Edinburgh, unfolded his Darien scheme, and soon had the whole nation in favor of it. He, it is supposed, drew up the Act of 1695 which formed the 'Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies.' This company, he arranged, should establish a settlement on the isthmus of Darien (Panama), and 'thus hold the key of the commerce of the world.' There was to be free trade, the ships of all nations were to find shelter in this harbor...differences of race or religion were to be made nothing of; but a small tribute was to be paid to the company, and...Scotland was to be changed from one of the poorest to one of the richest of nations."

Paterson accompanied the first ships of the expedition to Darien, though he was not an official of importance. "He...was obliged to look idly on whilst what his enemies called his 'golden dream' faded away... His wife died, and he was seized with a dangerous illness... Still weak and helpless, and yet protesting to the last against the abandonment of Darien, he was carried on board ship, and, after a stormy and terrible voyage, he and the remnant of the ill-fated band reached home in December, 1699."

He quickly recovered his health and continued his efforts to keep the Darien scheme alive, but in this he failed. About 1700 he moved to London "and here by conferences with statesmen, by writing, and by personal persuasion helped on the Union" of the parliaments of Scotland and England in 1707. The united parliament, to which he was returned as a member for the Dumfries burghs, in 1715 indemnified him for losses in the scheme in the sum of £18,241 (\$88,651.26). He died in London in 1719. "Paterson's plans were vast and magnificent... Every one of his designs was worked out in minute detail, and every one was possible and practical. The Bank of England was a stupendous success. The Darien expedition failed from hostile attacks and bad arrangements.... Darien might have been to Britain another India..."

PATTERSON-RELATED FAMILIES - ANCESTRY

In this section will be given the ancestry, so far as known, of the families into which the male Patterson ancestors married. James Patterson, P, married Jannet whose surname and parentage are not known. George Patterson, PB, married Agnes Gass in 1768, but of her ancestry nothing is known. John Patterson, PBA, married Jean Hotson about 1793. In connection with the Hotson ancestry the Telfer or Telford ancestry is given, since John Hotson married Jean Telfer in 1758 and were the parents of Jean Hotson who married John Patterson. George Patterson married Mary Graham in 1824, but her ancestry is given elsewhere as well as an extended account of both of them.

The Hotson Ancestry

John Hotson, was born, supposedly, in Ewes Parish, Dumfriesshire, which, on its western boundary, adjoins Westerkirk Parish. He was born about 1730-1735 in all probability. He went to Wauchope Mill, Glendinning, neat Jamestown, in Westerkirk Parish. He married Jean Telfer, their banns being published on Feb. 3, 1758. They are given four children in the register: Mary, baptized Dec. 3, 1758; Jean, born in 1760, who married John Patterson, PBA, of Jamestown, about 1793; Janet, baptized Dec. 6, 1761; and Andrew, baptized April 8, 1764. All the children were born at Glendinning. The removal of the Hotsons to Glendinning may have been connected with the effort of Sir James Johnstone to find lead at that place as early as about 1758. Thirty years later antimony was discovered and the village of Jamestown grew up, apparently attracting the Patterson family there. The towns were a quarter-mile apart. An account of these circumstances is given in the report of Westerkirk Parish for 1793 and 1835.

The Telfer Ancestry

John Telfer, or Telford, was born, supposedly, in Hopsrig, on the Esk River, in Westerkirk Parish, probably about 1700. He married Isabel Little on Nov. 8, 1730, and had two known children born, supposedly, in Hopsrig: John and Jean. There were a number of persons of the Little name in the vicinity, though the parentage of Isabel is not known. The Rev. William Little was minister of the Presbyterian Church of Westerkirk Parish, 1779-1820.

Jean Telfer, born about 1731, married John Hotson. See above.

John Telfer, born about the same time, married Janet Jackson on March 7, 1755. In 1759 he died and was buried at Bent Path in the Westerkirk Parish churchyard. They had one child, Thomas, who preferred the spelling Telford. He obtained fame and fortune as the world's greatest civil engineer. A separate account of him appears elsewhere. The Westerkirk Parish account of 1835 speaks of his benevolence in establishing a library fund for his native parish. His other activities are also briefly mentioned. When a great man in London, he painstakingly wrote to his mother, printing each letter so that she could read it. Full accounts of him appear in all the larger encyclopedias. He died in London on Sept. 2, 1834, and was buried with the great in Westminster Abbey.

Parish Register and Churchyard Items

A number of entries from parish registers and inscriptions from tombstones relate to the Pattersons and affiliated families. The Dalton Parish register: "Dec^r 19, 1729. This day James Paterson in Upordormont had a Child Baptised Called George." (P, PB.) "This register of Baptisms is wanting from 2 Oct. 1743 to 10 June 1763." "A list of the names of those who paid two shillings and one penny Sterling for Mortcloth, etc..." includes the names of James Paterson, P, of Floss; George Paterson, FB, of Floss; Robert Paterson, PA, of Upper Dormont; and Matthew Gass of Kirkwood, who was possibly the father or a relative of Agnes Gass who in 1768 was married to PB. The list was made about 1766. "Dec^r 1, 1768. George Paterson of Dormontfloss in the Parish of Dalton married Agnes Gass in the Parish of Mouswald." "John Paterson son of George Paterson of Dormontfloss born Sep. 12, 1769 and bapt. Sep. 15." "May 10, 1817. George Paterson of Dormontfloss Parish of Dalton of old age, 89 years." These three entries refer to PB.

The Eskdalemuir Parish register has for Sept. 20, 1796: "John Paterson in Jamestown had a son baptized named George." This refers to PBA and PBAD. A tombstone inscription reads: "In memory of John Patterson who died on the 16th of Oct^r 1830, aged 61 years. Also Jean Hotson his spouse who died at Highmoor the 23rd Jan 1847, aged 87 years." The Kirkconnell churchyard of Springkell in the Parish of Middlebie has a tombstone reading: "In Memory of George Patterson, who died at Kennedys Corner, 6th June 1869, aged 72 years. Also Mary Graham, His wife who died at Brayton Station 19th Nov^r 1888, Aged 84 years." This refers to PBAD and GBAG.

The Westerkirk register has several entries relating to the Telfords, or Telfers, and Hotsons. For Feb. 3, 1758: "John Hotson in Ewis Parish and Jean Telfer in Hopsrig gave in their names desiring Proclamation in Order to Marriage." For Nov. 11, 1730: "John Telford and Isabel Little both in the Westerkirk Parish gave in their names desiring Proclamation in order to be Married. banns. married December 8." For June 8, 1760: "John Hotson in Glendinning had a Daughter baptized named Jean." Jean married PBA.

Two Patterson items are a puzzle. The Eskdalemuir Parish register for March 4, 1769 has: "For Jas. Paterson's child 2 s." And for May 13, 1770 it has: "From Jas. Paterson for baptisms 2-6." The first Patterson of our ancestry known to have gone to Eskdalemuir was George Patterson, 1729-1817, PB, about 1784. He had a brother, James Patterson, 1731-1817, PC, who lived at Dormontfloss, Parish of Dalton, all his life. He was married there in 1769 and his first child was born there in 1770. The James Patterson in Eskdalemuir in 1769-1770 may have been a relative who, about 1784, attracted George Patterson, PB, to that parish.

The first spelling of Patterson with two 't's' occurs on the tombstone of 1830 and 1847 for PBA. His son's tombstone has a small 't' inserted, thus 't^t', as though added later. This may have been the stonemason's mistake, which he tried to correct. All Pattersons since George's time have spelled the name with two 't's'.

THE PATTERSON ANCESTRY

Throughout the Patterson ancestry each individual will be designated by a letter symbol. In no case will more than one person have the same symbol. The capital letter P will indicate James Patterson, the earliest ancestor of whom we are certain. His four children are designated PA, PB, PC, and PD in the order of their birth. Each generation adds on another letter. For example, the symbol PBADC stands for Jane Patterson (1830-1890) who in 1858 married John Pearson Bewley. PBADC has five letters in it, indicating five generations from the first Patterson ancestor, James, to Jane.

P James Patterson, born about 1700 at Upper Dormont, in the Parish of Dalton, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. His parents names are not known, though it is likely that his father bore the name of one of James' four sons. James was a farmer and lived at Upper Dormont, probably all his life. He was buried in the parish churchyard. Probably about 1727 he married Jannet, whose surname and parentage are not known. The circumstances of his life may be surmised from reading about his native parish in "Dumfriesshire Parishes - Ancestral Homes," above. James and Jannet had four children, all sons: Robert, PA; George, PB; James, PC; and John, PD.

PA Robert Patterson, the eldest, was born May 19, 1728 at Upper Dormont, Parish of Dalton, where he continued to live all his life-time. He was a farmer. On July 12, 1769 he married Jean Pharis of Rammerscales in the same parish. They had four children: PAA, James, born the 25th and baptized the 27th of May, 1770; he died of consumption Sept. 19, 1817, aged 47 years. PAB, Jannet, born the 22nd and baptized the 26th of November, 1772; she died of smallpox, July 4, 1774, aged 1½ years. PAC, Robert, born the 6th and baptized the 8th of February, 1776. He remained at Upper Dormont and had one son, John, by Mary Cowan, born May 8, 1804. PAD, Jean, born the 27th and baptized the 31st of July, 1780.

PB George Patterson, the second son, 1729-1817. For a full account of him and his nine children, see PB below, top of next page.

PC James Patterson, the third son, was born October 31, 1731 at Upper Dormont. He was a farmer and lived at nearby Dormontflossh, Parish of Dalton, after his marriage on Feb. 9, 1769 to Jannet Frood of the nearby Parish of Lochmaben. He died of palsy and old age, Nov. 25, 1817. He and Jannet had seven children: PCA, Jannet, born in 1770; PCB, Jean, born in 1773, who married Robert Nesbit of the Parish of Dalton by whom she had a son, William, born June 14, 1798; PCC, Rachel, born in 1775, who probably died as an infant; PCD, another Rachel, born in 1776; PCE, Nelly, born in 1779; PCF, James, born in 1782; PCG, Mary, born in 1784, who in 1815 married Francis Boyd by whom she had a son, William, born in 1815.

PD John Patterson, the fourth son, was born Jan. 6, 1734 at Upper Dormont. Nothing further is known of him.

Second Generation

PB George Patterson, second child of James and Jannet Patterson, was born at Upper Dormont, Parish of Dalton, Dec. 19, 1729. He was a farmer, supposedly, or possibly a shoemaker, or both, and lived at Upper Dormont until his marriage, afterwards at nearby Dormontflesh until about 1784, when he went with his family to Eskdalemuir Parish, about 15 miles toward the northeast. He returned later to Dormontflesh, for he died there May 10, 1817, aged 87 years, 4 months, and 21 days. Probably his tombstone could be found in the Dalton Parish churchyard. On Dec. 1, 1768, when living at Dormontflesh, he married Agnes Gass of the adjoining Parish of Mouswald. She perhaps was born in that parish about the 1730's, but nothing is known of her parentage. The Gass surname is very uncommon in Scotland. The huge 1928 Directory of Scotland lists only two of that name. Gass may be another spelling of Cass, a more common name. George Patterson and Agnes Gass had nine children. The first five were born at Dormontflesh before 1784 when the family moved to Eskdalemuir Parish where the last four were born. They are: PBA, John, the eldest, 1769-1830; for a full account of him and his numerous children, see below under the third generation. PBB, Jannet, born the 29th and baptized the 30th of June, 1772; on Dec. 7, 1792 she married George Jackson of Westerkirk Parish. PBC, Frances, born May 16, 1775. PBD, James, born April 29 and baptized May 3, 1778. PBE, George, born May 15, 1783, the last to be born in Dormontflesh. PBF, Ellen, baptized in 1784, or on Nov. 23, 1785 in Eskdalemuir Parish. PBG, Peggy, baptized Aug. 27, 1787. PBH, James, baptized Mar. 24, 1790. PBI, William, baptized May 27, 1796. The cryptic word 'Tsigher' appears after his father's name in the Eskdalemuir church register. Nothing more than is here given is known of these nine children, though the respective registers would undoubtedly give the marriages of some of them.

Third Generation

PBA John Patterson, eldest of the nine children of George Patterson and Agnes Gass, was born at Dormontflesh, Parish of Dalton, on the 12th and baptized on the 15th of September, 1769. When in his middle teens, about 1784, he went with his parents, two brothers and two sisters, to the Parish of Eskdalemuir. Though the baptismal records of his four younger brothers and sisters are given in the Eskdalemuir Parish register, he and his family may have lived at Jamestown in Westerkirk Parish, whose church building was farther away. When about twenty-four years of age, John married Jean Hotson. She was of Wauchope Mill, Glendinning, which was a quarter-mile from Jamestown. Their 7 or 8 children were born at Jamestown, Westerkirk Parish, between 1794 and 1801. On the importance of Jamestown see the two accounts of Westerkirk Parish. Antimony was mined there from 1793 to at least 1798 or a little later. About 40 persons were employed in the mining process and a miner's wages were about £25, or \$122, a year. The people enjoyed many other advantages as well, including a 6-hour day, a small library, and school opportunities for their children. John was probably a miner, though he may have been the village shoemaker. After the mining operations were discontinued he probably continued to live in Jamestown or its vicinity as a shoemak-

er or a shepherd for a quarter of a century or so. He and his wife may have gone to live with their son George at Craigs shortly after his marriage in 1824, for John died there, Oct. 16, 1830, aged 61 years, 1 month, and 4 days. His widow, Jean, died at Highmoor, in the vicinity, Jan. 23, 1847, aged 87 years. She outlived her first cousin, Thomas Telford, and saw him attain fame and fortune as the world's greatest civil engineer. Jean was born in 1760, the second of four children of John Hotson and Jean Telfer whose pedigree is noted elsewhere. John Patterson and Jean Hotson had the following 7 or 8 children: PBAA, Jane; PBAB, Janet; PBAC, George; PBAD, another George, who married Mary Graham; PBAE, Jean; PBAF, Elizabeth; PBAG, Agnes; and probably PBAH, Joseph.

Fourth Generation

PBAA Jane Patterson, born in 1794 in Jamestown, Westerkirk Parish, Dumfriesshire, remained single. For many years she lived with her brother George and his family. At times she may have gone into domestic service in the neighborhood. She died at Henry's Hill, near Longtown, in April, 1874, at the age of 80 years.

PBAB Janet Patterson, born in 1795 in Jamestown. About 1821 she married William McKay of Stirkpool, Kirtlebridge, 3 miles southwest of Craigs. He was born in 1788 and he died at Workington, Cumberland County, June 18, 1874, aged 86 years. Janet died at Bridekirk Village, 3 miles north of Annan, Jan. 15, 1869, aged 74 years. For a time before this they had been living at Newbridge. The McKays had five children: John, Agnes, Mary, Isabella, Helen.

PBABA John McKay was born in 1822 and became a sheep and cattle dealer, locally called a jobber. He remained single and died at Ecclefechan, April 16, 1898, aged 86 years.

PBABB Agnes McKay, called Nanny, was born Nov. 23, 1824. She died unmarried at Broadmeadow, Ecclefechan, Nov. 30, 1910, aged 86 years. At one time, Jimmie McKay, whose ancestry is not known, lived with her. Later he had a big shop in Workington.

PBABC Mary McKay, born about 1826-1836, married Henry Duncan and had three children at the time of her early death. About 1866 Henry died, leaving the three children orphans. One of them, Mary, lived with her aunts, Agnes and Bellast, at Broadmeadow, Ecclefechan, and was with them till the last one, Agnes, died.

PBABD Isabella McKay was born in 1837 but remained unmarried and died at Ecclefechan, Dec. 11, 1905, aged 68 years. For a time in 1867 she lived with her aunt, Elizabeth Davidson (PBAF), in London.

PBABE Helen McKay was born in the 1830's and married George Nelson, a grocer and provision dealer at Eaglesfield, 7 miles north of Annan. He did a good deal of business. He died some years ago but Helen lived to an old age in Cumberland County. They had 4 children: John, George, William, and Janet.

PBABEA John Nelson married Sarah Martin from Blackhall Wood, near Carlisle, and had 3 children: PBABEAA, Helen became a teacher of

modern languages in a school in Liverpool, England; PBABEAB, Sarah became Dr. Sarah Nelson, M.B.C.M., living in Glasgow and later marrying; PBABEAC, George Nelson married Miss Mackie of Gretna House in 1923 and went into business with his father. About 1931, when he had two sons, he moved to South Africa.

PBABEB George Nelson married and had a family.

PBABEC William Nelson married a cousin on his father's side of the family. He suffered from asthma for many years. After his death his widow and son were living in 1944 in Annan.

PBABED Janet Nelson married and went to America.

PBAC George Patterson, baptized July 2, 1795. He probably died as an infant, for 14 months later another George was baptized.

PBAD George Patterson, born Sept. 20, 1796 in Jamestown, Westerkirk Parish. In 1824 he married Mary Graham, 1804-1888, and lived at Craigs until about 1835, Hotts until 1840, and thereafter at Kennedy's Corner until his death, June 6, 1869. She died at Bratton Station, Cumberland County. For a much fuller account of them, see the special article regarding them and also the Graham ancestry.

PBAE Jean Patterson, born April 2, 1798 in Jamestown. She remained single living with her brother George and family at Craigs, Hotts, and Kennedy's Corner. At the Corner she lived in a small cottage by herself near George. In 1866 she was going to Springkell every day to work in the garden. In 1867 she was still there, "complaining of her stomach." She was "smart and a good housekeeper" in her younger days. A number of stories are told of her in her old age. She used to smoke a pipe and used to beg for "just a wee bit draw" on a pipe, and after much urging her nephew John, with whom she was living at the time, would let her have just one draw. She used to steal hens' eggs and hide them in her voluminous skirts where they would sometimes break. She would sometimes wander away and go for miles before she was caught. During her later years she became childish and eventually lost her memory. She lived to be 82 years of age or more, and died at Henry's Hill, near Longtown, Cumberland County, about 1880, well taken care of by her nephew, John Patterson, PBADD. Because of her age and her childish ways when old, she was remembered by many of her younger relatives. She was the last of her family to die.

PBAF Elizabeth Patterson was born in 1799 or 1800 in Jamestown. Of all her family she probably married better financially than any. She married Mr. William Davidson and went to London to live where he was an official in the Treasury. About 1866 he was appointed Paymaster General and went to the mint at an income of £500 per annum. At that time his health was not very good and Elizabeth's was worse. For a time in 1867 her niece, Isabella McKay, PBABD, lived with her and no doubt took care of the house and Elizabeth's family. Later that year she and her daughter, Jean, went to Ken-

nedy's Corner and stayed for a time with her brother, George Patterson, whose wife wrote that Elizabeth "has lost her recollection intierly she does not know won of us I think she will never go back to london." She died Feb. 7, 1869. Four months later her nephew, David Graham Patterson, wrote to his sister, Jane Patterson Bewley in New Zealand: "I have sad news to tell you, and that is we are all fatherless; our dear father died on the 6th of June And I am also scrry to say that Aunt Jennet McKay died January 15th and Aunt Tiby Davidson on February 7th. So the three died within twenty weeks and four days, and Aunt Jean is left alone without Father, Mother, Sister or Brother." Elizabeth, or Aunt Tiby as she was known, had several children. One daughter, Jeanie, married Mr. James Moffat of Liverpool, England, and had a daughter, and a son, Frank.

The Davidsons lived not far from St. Gabriel's Church, Pimlico, London, and their niece, Jane Patterson, stayed at their home for several weeks before her marriage in the church on April 8, 1858 to John Pearson Bewley. Occasional letters were exchanged between the Davidsons and Bewleys in the years which followed.

PBAG Agnes Patterson was born in 1801 in Jamestown and died April 26, 1823 at the age of 22 years. Apparently her parents were still living in Westerkirk Parish at the time.

PBAH Joseph Patterson was perhaps a son of John Patterson, PBA, and Jean Hotson. If he was, he was born probably in Jamestown, Westerkirk Parish, 1793-1802. The Westerkirk Parish register gives a Joseph Patterson, of Bent Path, who married Emma Marsh on Sept. 14, 1849 and to whom were born George on April 30, 1852, and Jane Susan on June 17, 1850. Emma Marsh was of Westminster Parish. He lived at Kirkton and died at Lochmaben. David Graham (1850-1938) of Carlesgill inquired among the older people of Westerkirk and learned of a Joseph Patterson, shoemaker, who died at Lochmaben though none knew where he was born nor who his father was. Wat Wilson, 80 years of age in 1927, knew this Joseph Patterson well and said he came from Hexham to Westerkirk when a young man. Wat thought Joseph was a native of Lochmaben or thereabouts and friends used to come to see him from there; he married, as his second wife, a woman who was a native of Lochmaben. This woman's father had a public house there and she herself had property there. Wat had helped to "flit" Joseph and family from Westerkirk to Lochmaben. Wat did not know Joseph's first wife but stated that Joseph had two daughters who, he thought, were in Glasgow. David Graham knew or heard of a Joseph Patterson who died at Lochmaben. Mrs. Mary Rogerson Patterson Nicholson, PBADKA, believes Joseph belongs to this family and reports that he had two daughters, one of whom married a Mr. Thom and lived at Coatbridge. The Thoms had a son who became an actuary, and a daughter who perhaps still is living at Kirkton Hill in Dumfriesshire. The evidence is not conclusive one way or another. Lochmaben is only 5 miles from Upper Dormont and Dormontfloss, where the Pattersons of the earliest generation lived. The fact that Joseph was a shoemaker, like some of the other Pattersons, may have some weight as evidence of close relationship.

THE PATTERSON-GRAHAM ANCESTRY

Under this heading will be given information dealing with George Patterson (1796-1869, PBAD) and Mary Graham (1804-1888, GBAG) and their many descendants. The ancestors of George and Mary are given in detail elsewhere, and are as follows:

P James Patterson, born c. 1700	G David Graham, born c. 1675
PB George Patterson, 1729-1817	GB William Graham, 1707-1787
PBA John Patterson, 1769-1830	GBA David Graham, 1749-1815

PBAD George Patterson was born Sept. 20, 1796 in Jamestown, Westerkirk Parish, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Mary Graham was born at the Cote farm, three miles to the west, in Eskdalemuir Parish, on Aug. 23, 1804. They were married in 1824 and went to live at Craigs, Middlebie Parish, 12 miles south of their homes. They lived there until about 1835 when they moved to Hotts, about a quarter mile distant. These two places were on the estate of Springkell and Craigs probably belonged to an Armstrong family. After 1840 they lived at Kennedy's Corner, sometimes called The Corner, about 2 miles to the southeast of Craigs and Hotts. There they rented a very nice looking brick home and the small adjoining property, which George farmed. Before this he had been a shoemaker. It was probably The Corner that the Patterson children thought of as 'home'. Agnes, Thomas, Jane, and John were born at Craigs; Isabella, Margaret, and Janet at Hotts; and Mary, John, Elizabeth, and David Graham at The Corner. Elsewhere are given "Some Graham Patterson Letters, 1866-1869" which give a picture of life at The Corner as the children were leaving home and setting up homes of their own. Elsewhere, too, is given a fuller account of George Patterson and Mary Graham. George was easy going and good natured and not easily disturbed. His grandson of the same name remarked as he looked at a photograph of George and Mary, "It wouldn't have been George Patterson unless his vest was buttoned wrong." George died at The Corner, June 6, 1869, aged 72 years, 8 months, and 16 days. He was buried in nearby Kirkconnel Churchyard, where his two infant sons had been buried, and where his wife was later buried. After George's death, Mary probably stayed at The Corner for 2 or 3 years. Then she went with her son John to Henry's Hill in Cumberland County and was with him until he married about 1881. Thereafter she visited first with one daughter and then another. She was often at Bottomhouse, Wreay, with Janet Forrester. She died at Brayton Station, Cumberland, with Elizabeth Sproat. She once visited her son David in the south of England who took her to see the sights of London. Going through the Smithfield meat market she was astonished to see the tremendous quantity of meat, and said, "Mercy, David, where does all this meat go?" But later in the day, after visiting various other places, she remarked, "Mercy, David, how do all these people get fed?" Mary was anxious to get on in the world. She was energetic and must have been strong physically and not easily tired or discouraged. After her marriage in 1824 she continued to dress or launder her mother's caps and these she took or sent to Cote where her mother still lived until 1847. Occasionally she would send a

daughter, and Margaret sometimes spoke of the long walks she had as a girl carrying the precious parcel. Mary died Nov. 19, 1888, aged 84 years, 2 months, and 26 days. Grandchildren living in the vicinity today tell of her dancing the Highland Fling over a sword two weeks before her death and of doing the same thing over crossed tongs and a poker a week before she died. About the same time she was going down stairs when she tripped, slid to the bottom, and got up laughing at her accident. The houses where the Pattersons lived at Craigs and The Corner are still in existence. George built the one at Craigs and it is now owned by two grandsons who live across the road from it. George's father, John, lived with them there until his death in 1830. George's sister, Jean, lived with him at the three places. At The Corner once stood two cottages in one of which Jean lived, either alone or with a relative. Opposite The Corner was Highmoor, a wide moor 2 or 3 miles round. After the Pattersons left The Corner Jean lived with her nephew John until her death at the age of 82 or more - the last of her family to die.

The following is a brief summary of the 11 children of George Patterson and Mary Graham. Fuller statements regarding each family will be given following the summary. The 11 children are given a Patterson as well as a Graham index letter symbol.

PBADA (GBAGA) Agnes Patterson, 1825-18 , married Matthew Mann.
 PBADB (GBAGB) Thomas Patterson, 1826-1827, died in infancy.
 PBADC (GBAGC) Jane Patterson, 1830-1890, married John P. Bewley.
 PBADD (GBAGD) John Patterson, 1833-1834, died in infancy.
 PBADE (GBAGE) Isabella Patterson, 1837-1913, married Wm. Robinson.
 PBADF (GBAGF) Margaret Patterson, 1838-1910, married Henry Harker.
 PBADG (GBAGG) Janet Patterson, 1840-1919, married John Forrester.
 PBADH (GBAGH) Mary Patterson, 1842- , married William Fell.
 PBADI (GBAGI) John Patterson, 1844-1913, married Isabella Murray.
 PBADJ (GBAGJ) Elizabeth Patterson, 1846-1932, married Thos. Sproat.
 PBADK (GBAGK) David Graham Patterson, 1849-1914, mar. Park sisters.

Up to early 1947 George Patterson and Mary Graham had had 255 descendants through the 9 of their 11 children who lived to maturity, married, and had children of their own. The table follows:

Children	Grand- children	Great-gr. children	Gr.-gr.-gr. children	Gr.gr.gr. children	Total gr-child.
Agnes P. Mann	6	25	21	5	57
Jane P. Bewley	10	35	53	0	98
Isabella P. Robinson	11	10	10	0	31
Margaret P. Harker	1	0	0	0	1
Janet P. Forrester	5	14	14	4	37
Mary Patterson Fell	2	4?	0	0	6?
John Patterson	2	2	0	0	4
Elizabeth P. Sproat	2	0	0	0	2
David Graham Patterson	7	11	1	0	19
	46	101	99	9	255

Counting their own 11 children and the 255 descendants shown above, George and Mary have had 266 descendants.

The Mann Family and Descendants

PBADA (GBAGA)

Agnes Patterson was born at Craigs about 1825, the first of 11 children born to George Patterson and Mary Graham. About 1851 she married Matthew Mann of Raby, near Silloth, Cumberland County. Matthew was tall, one year younger than Agnes, and the only child in his family. His father built many bridges in Cumberland and Matthew became a contractor and builder, erecting many of the larger buildings in Workington, Cumberland. His birth took place near Abbey Town. He could use four languages and in politics he was a Liberal. "Some Graham-Patterson Letters, 1866-1869" mention Agnes and her children occasionally. One of 1869 stated she was "nearly as stout as Aunt Jeny was" and that she had 6 living children. In addition, Agnes had five children who died in infancy or in adolescence. All the 11 children were born at Silloth where the family lived until about the 1870's, when they moved to Workington where they permanently resided. Both towns are on the sea-coast and were undergoing a rapid development and industrialization. Both died at Workington, Matthew about 20 years before Agnes. A daughter, Martha, once said that the Mann family were all heavy and had the reputation of being the biggest family in Cumberland County. She said her mother once had a law suit in which public opinion was centered on her side. The suit went from court to court and was finally settled in Carlisle. When Agnes returned to Workington she was welcomed back with the band playing "See the Conquering Hero Come" and led by a group of leading citizens. Such a welcome was so unexpected that she was ill for several weeks. Agnes' six living children were: Esther, 1852-1908; George, 18 -1907; Matthew, who died at 18; Thomas Henry, 18 -c. 1927; Martha, 1862-1936; John Patterson, 1866-19 . Agnes had "little Mary" who died of whooping-cough early in 1866. January, 1869 she had a stillborn child.. In addition there were three others who died in infancy or adolescence. Agnes' death took place at Eaglesfield in the South of Scotland.

PBADAA (GBAGAA)

Esther Mann was born about 1852 at Silloth, Cumberland. She married Thomas Westmoreland, a joiner, and lived in Workington until her death, Nov. 8, 1908, aged 56 years. Thomas died in 1907. They had 5 children, as follows: PBADAAAA, Hannah, born in 18 , who, early in the 1900's married Thomas Stoddard, a cartwright. She died Sept. 24th, some years ago, though he still is living at 2 Picture Cottages, Chester-le Street, Durham, their home. They had 5 children: Fred, born about 1903; Herbert, born about 1905; Henry, born about 1907; Thomas, born about 1909; and Nancy, born about 1916. PBADAAAB, Agnes, second child of Esther, was born in 18 . She married about 1907 Joseph Mole, a contractor and lived in Durham until her death in 1912, aged 46. They had one child, Sylvia, born about 1908. PBADAAAC, Martha, was born in 18 . She went single to Perth, Australia, where for some years she was a high official in the Fremantle Prison. In recent years she returned from there and is now married and living in northern Ireland. PBADAAAD & E, two other children born to Esther who died as infants.

PBADAB (GBACAB)

George Mann was born at Silloth, 185 . He became a master mason and contractor and with his father, Matthew Mann, built about half of Workington. He was excessively heavy and a relative stated that he weighed 560 lbs. - even 600 in his casket - when he died in 1907. He married Ellen Parker who weighed 322 lbs. Ellen died 12 months later than George. It is understood that he had a special bicycle made with large tires, but as others laughed at him he would not ride it. They had three children as follows: PBADABA, Martha Agnes, born in 18 , married George Todd, a grocer in Workington. They had a daughter, Elinor, who died in 1910. They went to Perth, Australia, and later to Fremantle, West Australia, where Martha died in 1945. Her husband and a daughter still live there. PBADABB, Lily, born in 18 , married W. W. Stephens, a gas collector and office man. They had a daughter, Lily Aveloue, born August 4, 1916, after her father was killed at Aveloue, France in the first World War. This daughter died, aged 14, at the Kendal Infirmary. After her first husband's death, Lily married a Mr. Wooff who worked on the railroad. She became a teacher: Mrs. L. B. Wooff, of 7 South Terrace, Tebay, Penrith, Westmoreland. She died about 1944. She once declared that the order of birth of her father, uncles, and aunts was: George, Thomas Henry, John Patterson, Martha, and Esther - different from the order here given. PBADABC, John, born in 18 , became a keeper of a public house. He married a daughter of Hexham Clarke, champion heavy-weight wrestler of England, but they had no children. He was once in the United States and lived for many years in New Zealand, though he recently returned to England. He once lived at Mann's Terrace, John Street, Workington.

PBADAC (GBAGAC):

Matthew Mann, Jr., was born at Silloth in 18 . When 18 years of age he was working for his uncle, John Patterson. Being hot and tired he lay on the ground. Three days later his body swelled up, and he died.

PBADAD (GBAGAD):

Thomas Henry Mann was born in 18 . When a young man he went to Australia with his brother-in-law, William Hawke, but both returned to Workington. He married Judith A. Cornhill, had two sons, and returned to Australia where he had several other children. He was a contractor and was quite a piano player. He died in Queensland about 1927. Judith long survived him but is now dead. No relative seems to know the address of the children nor their exact number. One stated there were 18 children, another only 6, and another that there were "at least 7 sons." Among the children were the following, not necessarily in order of birth: Thomas, who died at the age of 25 in England; Matthew, who died in Australia; Robert and Silloth, both of whom are married and live supposedly at Charter's Towers, Queensland, Australia.

PBADAE (GBAGAE):

Martha Mann was born at Silloth April 19, 1862. Mar. 1, 1881 she married William Goyne Hawke. At one time he went to Australia with Thomas Henry Mann and stayed there 28 months. When he married he was working on the railroad and at his death he owned a large stationery shop in Workington. He died of tuberculosis at 43 years of age. He and Martha had 8 sons and 2 daughters, of whom only two sons survive. About 1911 Martha went to the United

States to live. She used to tell of her day-long wait at Ellis Island caused by a mispronunciation of her surname - two syllables instead of one. They went immediately to live in Chicago, Ill., on the south side of the city. Within four years four of the six children died, three being buried in lot 10, division 4, section R of the Rock Woods Cemetery, Cottage Grove Avenue and E. 67th St. In Chicago the Hawkes were occasionally visited by their cousins and cousins' children, the Bewleys and Parkers. Martha also visited the Parkers and the Bewleys at Berwyn, Md. She was able to give the compiler of this family history considerable information regarding her branch of the family and other relatives. For a time she worked in a large department store in Chicago, teaching other women a handicraft she knew. Martha owned quite a little property in Workington, but she could not easily dispose of it. In the summer of 1929 she fell off a street car which laid her up for a time and caused her to lose 40 lbs. She was a heavy woman like her parents. From August 1 to Oct., 1932, she visited her cousins in Berwyn. In Chicago she lived not far from her son Albert's, at 721 E. 88th St., 654 E. 92nd Place, etc. Martha retained a good deal of the Border dialect, which her American relatives found interesting. She used to tell how she used to sing in the small Methodist church in England. She was one of the "singers", as she would say. Her husband died two weeks before Queen Victoria, in 1901. Martha long outlived him. On Mar. 16th she went into a coma, not recognizing anyone, and died March 19, 1936 at 3:00 P.M. The funeral was at 2:00 P.M., from the funeral chapel at 851 E. 75th Street, and was well attended by relatives and friends. Interment was in the Hawke lot, Cedar Park. She was a member of Utopia chapter No. 605, O.E.S. and W.B.A. She was 73 years and 11 months old when she died.

PBADAEEA (GBAGAEA):

Matthew Phillip Hawke was born in Workington, Cumberland, on Aug. 18, 1884. He became a builder. On Jan. 28, 1911 in the Mass Street Wesleyan Church, Liverpool, England, he married Hannah Bell who was born Nov. 22, 1888 at Workington, the daughter of William Bell and Sara Jackson. The same year they migrated to Chicago, Ill., with their infant son, William Goyne, born in Workington, Nov. 4, 1911. They lived in Chicago for several years where three more children were born. Then they moved to Birmingham, Alabama, where Phillip became a brickmason. In Chicago they lived near the relatives, at 708 E. 90th Place; in Birmingham at 8323 7th Ave. N., East Lake, and since 1937 at 6708 Division Avenue. Phillip is a member of Doleito Lodge No. 596, A.F. & A.M., Tarrant, Ala., and Hannah, of Wahouma Chapter 221, O.E.S. She is also a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist. The Hawkes had 5 children: PBADAEAA, William Goyne Hawke, born in Workington, Nov. 4, 1911; PBADAEAB, Margaret Phyllis, born Aug. 3, 1913, in Chicago, Ill., married March 25, 1933, at Woodward, Okla., to Thomas Milton Franklin, Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia. He was born Sept. 1, 1912 at Wadley, Ga., the son of T. M. Franklin and wife, Lela. He is a metal-smith. On Jan. 6, 1944 he enlisted and served 13 months overseas in the Pacific, aboard the U.S.S. Prairie. Later he was assigned to the destroyer U.S.S. Turner D.D. 834, Div. E, c/o F. P.O., San Francisco, Cal., with the rank of M. 2/c, as a metal-smith. The Franklins lived at 8217 9th Ave., South, Birmingham.

They have two children: Robert Milton Franklin, born Sept. 15, 1934, at Woodward, Okla., and Eugene Phillip Franklin, born Dec. 7, 1935, at Birmingham, Ala. PBADAEAC, John Hawke, born Jan. 31, 1915 in Chicago, Ill. Jack saw service in World War II. PBADAEAD, Edna Mann Hawke, born March 14, 1917 in Chicago, Ill. PBADAEAE, Martha Bell Hawke, born July 17, 1923 at Birmingham, Ala. On Sept. 5, 1942 at Ashville, Ala., she married Erskine Benjamin Crew, who was born Jan. 11, 1921 at Birmingham, the son of Elisha David Crew and wife, Carrie Mae. He finished the Woodlawn High School, Birmingham, and started to the University of Alabama, Feb. 1939. In May, 1942 he joined the navy air corps. After being a 2nd lieutenant for 11 months, he became a 1st lieutenant. Later he signed up in the regular Marine Corps, expecting to remain in the service for 4 or 5 years. He had no overseas duty. For two years he instructed cadets and later trained men for night fighting. The Crews used to live at 6812 Frankfort Ave., Birmingham, but after July, 1945, at the Marine Air Station, Fort Worth, Texas. They were members of the East Lake Methodist Church, Birmingham. They have a son, Randolph Erskine Crew, born May 23, 1944, at Pensacola, Florida.

PBADAEB (GBAGAEB):

Albert John Hawke, second child of Martha Mann and William Goyne Hawke, was born March 25, 1886, at Workington, Cumberland, England. About 1911 he came to Chicago, Ill., where he has lived ever since. He has long been a foreman on the railroad in South Chicago, living for long at 606 E. 91st Street, and recently at 740 E. 90th Street. He married Marion Henderson who was born Dec. 29, 1892. They had three children: a stillborn son, June 1926; PBADAEBA: William Howard Hawke, born May 16, 1919 in Chicago. He attended the nearby schools and on May 23, 1942 married Roberta Mae Aiken. See also page 121.

PBADAEQ (GBAGAEC):

William Goyne Hawke, third child, was born June 17, 1889 in Workington. He emigrated to the United States with his mother and on May 10, 1916 at Chicago, Ill., he married Marie Conroy who was born June 27, 1892 at Harvey, Ill., the daughter of Frank Conroy and Margaret Patterson. He died at Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 13, 1921, but was buried in Chicago at the Rock Woods Cemetery. He had one child, Dorothy Martha, born in 1917. In 1929 Marie married August Peterson, a widower who had a daughter, 20, and a son Harold, 12. Dorothy Martha was 12 at the time and in 1941 she and Harold were married. PBADAECA - Dorothy Martha Hawke, was born in Chicago, Jan. 19, 1917. She and her husband, Harold L. Peterson, finished high school in Chicago and both worked there for 5 or 6 years. They are members of the Methodist Church. In Dec. 1944 Dorothy wrote to the compiler of this family history: "After we received your letter, Mother told me all about you. She remembers seeing you at Grandma Martha Hawke's. Mother has told me all about my father many times. I was too young to remember him. A week after we were married in 1941 Harold and I moved to this 90-acre farm from Chicago. Neither of us knew a thing about farming, but with the help of neighbors and by keeping our eyes and ears open we managed very well. To-day we have 17 milking cows, 10 heifers, 30 pigs, 250 laying hens, a team of horses, ducks and geese. We both like it so much on the farm that we never think of going back to Chicago. Mother and Dad moved out here a year ago.

Mother is so happy and contented here." Dorothy was married at Oak Park, Ill., Feb. 22, 1941, to Harold L. Peterson who was born in Chicago, Jan. 19, 1917, the son of August Peterson and Genevieve Engholm. They lived at 821 N. Taylor Ave., Oak Park, Ill., but now are addressed at Route 3, Box 61, Belvidere, Ill. They have one child, Karen Marie, born Dec. 13, 1943, at Belvidere.

PBADAED (GBAGAED1):

Thomas Henry Hawke, fourth child, was born in 1893 in Workington, emigrated to Chicago where he died unmarried in October 1922.

PBADAEE (GBAGAEE):

Agnes Hawke, fifth child, was born in 1895 in Workington, emigrated to Chicago where she married Fred Wheat. She died of tuberculosis, like her brothers, in 1918, leaving no children. Her death occurred on Thanksgiving; burial was in Rock Woods Cemetery.

PBADAEF (GBAGAEF):

Herbert Kitchener Hawke, sixth child, was born in Workington and was named after Lord Kitchener. When World War I was being fought he ran away and joined the Canadian army. He was killed in France at the age of 19 years and 9 months, on Aug. 8, 1917. He was 5' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tall.

PBADAF (GBAGAF):

John Paterson Mann, sixth living child of Agnes Patterson and Matthew Mann, was born at Silloth, Cumberland, April 21, 1866. He became a contractor and builder in his home town, Workington. He visited the Bewley cousins in Berwyn, Md. in 1893, but returned to England again. He married Annie Robinson of Workington, the daughter of William Edward Robinson and his wife, Isabella. They had two daughters. John and family belong to the Church of England. He lived "hale and hearty" in the old home, Pillar House, John St., Workington, until his death, summer of 1946. PBADAF, Edith Isabel Mann was born Feb. 21, 1904, at Workington. On Oct. 2, 1939 at the Brough Church she married Thomas Elliot of Great Salkeld, Cumberland, who was born Dec. 25, 1904, the son of Thomas Scott Elliot and his wife, Anna Mary. He is a man of independent means. For a time they lived at Sandford Warcop, Westmoreland, but since 1939 at Pillar House. She belongs to the Church of England. They have one son, Leslie Bruce Elliot, born July 19, 1943, at Workington. PBADAFB, Lena Mann was born Sept. 24, 1907 at Workington. On Feb. 3, 1932 at Middlesbrough she married Benjamin Wake of that place, who was born Sept. 6, 1906 at Darlington, the son of Lily Ann and William Wake. He is a sea captain. Since 1932 they have lived at Pillar House. They belong to the Church of England. They have two daughters: Sylvia Anne Wake, born Mar. 29, 1933 and Pamela Isabel Wake, born Dec. 27, 1942, both at Workington.

PBADB (GBAGB):

Thomas Patterson, 1826-1927, infant son of George Patterson.

PBADC (GBAGC):

Jane Patterson, 1830-1890, third child of George Patterson and Mary Graham. In 1858 she married John Pearson Bewley, 1826-1880. For a full account of her and the Bewley descendants, see elsewhere.

PBADD (GBAGD):

John Patterson, 1833-1854, infant son of George Patterson and Mary Graham. In 1844 they named a second son John. See PBADI. John and his older brother, Thomas, and sisters, Agnes and Jane, were born at Craigs, Middlebie Parish, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

PBADE (GBAGE)

Isabella Patterson, fifth child of George Patterson and Mary Graham, was born at Hotts, Middlebie Parish, Dumfriesshire, in May 1837. She grew to maturity at Hotts and nearby Kenney's Corner. Like most of her sisters she probably went into service for a few years before her marriage in 1864 to William Robinson, a farmer, who was born June 18, 1837 at "The Stripes", Cumwhinton, about 4 miles southeast of Carlisle, Cumberland. His parents were Thomas Robinson and his wife, Mary. A letter of Feb. 1867 states that Isabella and William were "at Priest house, a farm 4 miles out of Carlisle." A letter of Oct. 1867 states they had "a farm about 5 miles from Carlisle, about 1 mile from the Treay station." Later they were at Bottomhouse, a few miles south of Carlisle, about fifteen years. There the last 9 of their 11 children were born. About 1903 they went to Thomas Close, a farm of 142 acres, near Calthwaite, 8 or 9 miles southeast of Carlisle. After both parents had died, the children at Thomas Close bought the farm. Isabella died Dec. 18, 1915 at Thomas Close, aged 78 years. William died from a horse's kick in the head, March 15, 1918, aged 81 years. Of the 11 children 3 did not reach adulthood, 3 married, and the other 5 continued to operate the farm. The family belong to the Church of England. In order of birth the 11 children are as follows: PBADEA, Thomas Robinson, born 1865, for whose account, see below; PBADEB, George Patterson Robinson, born June 26, 1867, remained unmarried. He and his unmarried brothers and sisters left Thomas Close some years ago and now live at Oakwood, Stripes, Cumwhinton, about 4 miles southeast of Carlisle. George has been deaf many years and is fairer than the others. PBADEC, Mary Patterson Robinson, born Sept. 30, 1868 and died Sept. 16, 1869, aged 11½ months; buried at Treay. PBADED, John Robinson, born Mar. 22, 1870, remained unmarried. PBADES, David Graham Robinson, born Apr. 8, 1872; he died from being kicked by a horse, Dec. 19, 1889, aged 17 years. PBADEF, Mary Robinson, born Oct. 22, 1873; died Jan. 4, 1876, aged 2 years. PBADEG, Jane Anne Robinson, born Sept. 21, 1875, remained unmarried. PBADEH, William Robinson, born July 14, 1876, remained unmarried. PBADEI, Mary Elizabeth Robinson, born 1880, married John Richard Scotson. For an account of them see below. PBADEJ, Janet Robinson, born Feb. 15, 1882, remained unmarried. Since childhood she has been lame and a little deaf. She became the financial secretary of the family at Thomas Close. PBADEK, Margaret Agnes Robinson, born Dec. 4, 1884, married Thomas Wharton. For an account of them, see below. A recent account says all 11 children were born at Bottom House, Treay. The accounts of the 3 married children follow.

PBADEA (GBAGEA):

Thomas Robinson, born Nov. 8, 1865. On Jan. 11, 1911 he married Elisabeth Strong of Hewer Hill. They lived at Tdlyho farm, near Southwaite, where their only child was born. Later they lived at Ivecill where he had a farm of 35 acres, which he bought after World War I. He kept up a correspondence with the Bewley cousins of Berwyn, Mi., U.S.A., and intended visiting them sometime. He died at Ivecill in June 1943 and was buried at Ivecill churchyard on June 17. He died after being in the hospital for some time. He left his widow and a son who is married. They live at Iverbank, Ivecill, Cumberland. PBADEAA, Thomas Robinson, Jr., was born in Jan. 1912. He married and has 2 small daughters. See page 121

PBADEI (GBAGEI):

Mary Elizabeth Robinson was born on May 9, 1880 at Bottom House, Wreay, Cumberland. On Dec. 4, 1906, at Hutton-in-the-Forest, she married John Richard Scotson of Stockton-on-Tees, where he was born on Aug. 11, 1877, the son of John Scotson and his wife, Mary. John was a railway engine driver, but has now retired. They lived at Stockton-on-Tees where their three children were born. Later they lived at Green, View, Welton, Dalston, and Carlisle. Their present address has been Carlisle since February 1936. The family are all members of the Church of England. John served three years in France with the Royal Engineers during the Great War of 1914-18. His two sons served in the home guard during the second world war. Their children are as follows: PBADEIA, John William Scotson was born Jan. 13, 1908 at Stockton-on-Tees. On Oct. 19, 1936, at Sedgefield, Durham, he married Hilda Taylor who was born Jan. 4, 1904 at Mordon, Sedgefield, Durham, the daughter of Christopher Taylor and Hannah Jane Bayes. John is a long distance lorry driver for the Ministry of War. The first motor car he ever drove belonged to his uncles and aunts at Thomas Close while the Scotsons lived there for about 2 years of World War I. He started bus driving at 20 years of age and kept it up for about 8 years. Then he took up his present lorry driving. He has been with his present firm nearly 10 years and is at present conveying pre-fabricated houses from north Wales to London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc. Since his marriage he has lived at Biggleswade, Beds., first at 162 London Road, but now at 96 Drove Road. He has 2 children, Rosalind Mary, born Apr. 12, 1938 at 96 Drove Road, and Jane Hannah, born July 2, 1940. PBADEIB, David Graham Scotson was born July 6, 1909. He is a joiner, living at 79 Beaumont Road, Currock, Carlisle. He married Elizabeth Storey and they have 3 daughters: Sheila Ann, Maureen Elizabeth, and Mary Isabel. PBADEIC, Winifred Isabel Scotson was born Jan. 2, 1911. She married John Burn and lives at 8 Richmond Road, Redcar, Yorkshire. They have 2 children living: John and Christine Elizabeth. Their first child, Glennis Mary was born in March 1935 but died in August 1941. See page 122.

PBADEK (GBAGEK)

Margaret Agnes Robinson, born Dec. 4, 1884. About 1913 she married Thomas Wharton of Ivogill and lived on his farm not far from the Robinsons at Thomas Close. They had 6 children, as follows: PBADEKA. William Arthur Wharton, who was born Feb. 9, 1914. On Jun. 1, 1943 he married Mary A. Carter and lives at Parkgate, Waverton, Cumberland County. PBADEKB, John Joseph Wharton, born Dec. 15, 1915. PBADEKC, Janet Ann Wharton, born April 12, 1917. PBADEKD, Mary Isabel Wharton, born Jan. 27, 1918. PBADEKE, Thomas Wharton, born March 2, 1921. PBADEKF, Margaret Agnes Wharton, born Jan. 9, 1923. The compiler visited them in 1925. Thomas had 130 acres of good bottom land. In 1945 Margaret was living at "Spring Close", Wigton, Cumberland County. Several of her children are now married, one being Mrs. A. Abbott of "Kilngate", Welton, Carlisle.

PBADE (GBAGF)

Margaret Patterson, sixth child of George Patterson and Mary Graham, was born at Hotts, Middlebie Parish, Dumfriesshire. She married Mr. Henry Harker, a wealthy, retired man. Eventually, he went to Australia and died there. She had a natural son, William Edward Patterson, born in 1869. He was not strong, was a good fel-

low, and stayed at home. He died Nov. 27, 1894, aged 25 years. After his death, Margaret took Mary Agnes Fell, her neice, after Mrs. Fell married a second time. Among the relatives Margaret was considered old-fashioned. She died at Dearham in 1910, aged 72 years, and was buried in Middlebie Cemetery, Dumfriesshire. In her will she left £50 each to Martha Hawke, David Patterson, John Forrester, and George Patterson Forrester. She was born 1838.

The Forrester Family and Descendants

PBADG (GBAGG)

Janet Patterson, seventh child of George Patterson and Mary Graham, was born at The Corner, Middlebie Parish, Dumfriesshire, Feb. 10, 1840. From The Corner, July 17, 1866, her mother wrote to her sister in New Zealand: "Dear Jan Jenet is maried to John farister Ierby 7 mils of wigten he is averie respectibel man ... and he is the oldest son She is well put up She was kepн hous to master Irven thay ould not let hir come hom tile she was maried Mathew John and daniel was at the weden thay has as plended weden he made me a present of asoveren to big anew dres he thought I ould ples myself best." Janet married John Forrester, a farmer of Ireby in 1866. For many years they lived at Low Wool Oakes, Calthwaite, near Wreay, south of Carlisle, England. He was born in 1828 and was a farmer at Orthwaite Hall, Cumberland. He died at 45 years of age and was buried at Ireby. The Forresters followed the Robinsons at Bottomhouse, and were there about 15 years. Janet died Nov. 6, 1919, aged 79 years, and was buried at Wreay. Of their 5 children, 2 married and one died in infancy. They were Thomas, Mary Jane, Martha, Isabella Margaret, and John.

PBADGB(GBAGG B)

Mary Jane Forrester, born Sept. 27, 1867. She lived with her brother John at Low Wool Oakes, and after a tenancy of 34 years there, they left and now live at Pears Gill, Plumpton, Cumberland, near Penrith (since Feb. 1942). One son: George Patterson Forrester, born in 1890. He married Mary Elizabeth Cowan and lived at Ewelock Hill, which adjoins Low Wool Oakes, where he had 30 acres. They have several children: PBADGBAA, John Andrew Forrester, born Oct. 26, 1916. He married and has 3 children. He lives now with the Forresters at Pears Gill. PBADGBAB, Janet Mary Forrester, born in December 1917. She married William Monkhouse and lives at Thethwaite, Dalston, Cumberland. PBADGBAC, Marjorie Evelyn Forrester, born Aug. 29, 1919. She married. PBADGBAD, Martha Isabella Forrester, born Oct. 9, 1920. PBADGBAE, George Patterson Forrester, born in March 1922. See also pages 121 and 122.

PBADGC (GBAGG C)

Martha Forrester, born June 12, 1870. She married William Hills, a fine looking man who was born the same month and year Martha was. They lived at Windermere in the beautiful English Lake District, then in Workington where for a time they lived next door to the Hawkes. In 1923 they moved to Penrith where he is now retired from being a railroad goods agent. They are very well considering their 76 years. They had 6 children: PBADGCA, Janet Hills, born at Wreay in 1897 and died when 17 years of age. PBADGCB, John Hills, born at Carlisle, March 23, 1899. At Plumpton on Dec. 7, 1927 he married Bessie Graves of Plumpton, who was born

on May 9, 1907 at Calthwaite, Cumberland County, the daughter of John and Mary Graves. They live at "Valdor", Carleton, Carlisle. Mary wrote in January 1946: "We have been away from Dumfries since May 1944 after living there 4½ years. We were all glad to return to England. The Scottish air did not agree with us. We had illness of some kind or other during the whole time, including 3 operations in the family. We are living between the city and a small village within easy distance of the city bus-routes. We none of us care for town life, so are very content. We have only a very small garden which to us is a drawback, but I am able to buy quite a lot of fruit, etc., fairly easily from relations (my family are mostly farmers). I make all my own jam and do a considerable amount of bottling, the most difficult task is saving sugar for this purpose. John is quite settled in his new office. His staff is not yet to normal strength, so he has a fair amount of work to get through when off duty. He is a very keen sports fan, football in winter and bowls in summer. He is also a keen gardener and has a small greenhouse which we find very useful. Tomatoes were very scarce for several seasons, so I was very glad to have our own. I lost my Daddy in 1918 and my mother died in 1940. I have only one brother who lives in Carlisle. Some of mother's family went to U.S.A. long ago. I do not remember them at all but have heard mother speak of 2 uncles in U.S.A., Irving by name. John and I have 2 boys. Roy (William Rowland, born July 5, 1930 at Penrith) has just left school and is now on 3 months probation with David Thompson, an engineering firm. He wants to be an electrical engineer. If he passes out successfully he signs his contract for 5 years apprenticeship. Roy is 5 ft. 10½ in., so is very tall for his age. Tony (John Anthony, born Oct. 28, 1936 at Penrith) is not so big but growing very rapidly just now, so will no doubt be another 6 footer when he is grown up. Tony is still in the elementary school. He shows signs of being really clever, so we hope he will pass into the secondary school when he is 11. Roy takes lessons on the banjo and Tony, the piano-accordion. I am a fairly good pianist, so I am able to give them help in their musical studies. We were all very glad to have peace again. We are still very far from normal but hope for improvement in conditions. We have been rationed with all essentials during the war years and as yet have had no relaxations of controls, etc. It has been very difficult for mothers with growing children, but on the whole we all appear to have retained our vigour. We have missed quite a lot since lease-lend finished, prunes, etc., were included. Our clothing is still very severe. We are allowed 24 coupons for 8 months this period. As a suit costs 26 you may imagine we are not able to dress very smartly." John is a railway clerk in Carlisle. PBADGCC, Mary Hills, born in 1901, and is now married. PBADCD, Margaret Hills, born in 1903. Peg lives with Mary. PBADCE, Martha Hills, called Mattie, was born in 1905. When she was a baby she had a sickness from which she was not expected to recover. She was sent for a time to the Forresters and remained with them. She is now at home with Grannie. PBADGCF, George Hills, born in 1907. He became a bank clerk at Preston, Lanarkshire. During the war he was in the Royal Air Force but was demobilised about December 1945.

PBADGD (GBAGGD)

Isabella Margaret Forrester, born March 16, 1872 at Orthwaite Hall, Uldale. On Jan. 1, 1894 at Wreay, Cumberland County, she married John Joseph Wilson of Carlisle, who was born Sept. 13, 1868 at Carlisle, the son of D.C. Wilson and M.A. Wilson. He was a stationmaster and lived at Carlisle, Lancaster, Penrith, and Morecambe. Since his retirement in 1928 he has lived at "Ullswater", 3 Gables Place, Morecambe, Lancashire, England. He began working for the railroad when he was 13. In January 1946 he wrote: "It is 17 years since I retired from the Railway service, so that makes me over 77 years of age. I still spend some 4 or 5 months yearly with John Forrester and Mary to assist with the turnips, hay, and harvest, but for how much longer I can keep this up rests with the Master. It is nice to feel that Peace has been restored to the world, but as you read the daily papers it seems far from peace. I hope however your country and ours will continue to work together for the benefit of all mankind." The Wilsons had 7 children as follows: PBADGA, Janet Ann, born July 13, 1894 at Lancaster. On Jan. 24, 1930 at Aylesbury, Bucks., she married G.H. Nelson of Kendal. He is a railway locomotive divisional superintendent. They have lived at Blerchley, Manchester, Acarington, and since 1941 at "Mellbreak", Houghton Road, Carlisle. They have no children.

PBAGDB, David Forrester Wilson, born March 9, 1896 at Lancaster. In October 1919 at Penrith he married Gladys Warwick of Penrith who was born there March 12, 1898. Since 1939 he has been living at 16 Ashwood Avenue, Rainham, Essex, England. David has 2 children, both born at Penrith: David, born March 4, 1923, and Delia Margaret, born in April 1928. PBADGDC, Gladys, born Sept. 29, 1898 at Bare, Morecambe. On Aug. 31, 1922 at Penrith she married William George Sutton of Wembley, London, who was born there March 28, 1888, the son of William and Jane H. Sutton. He is a railway detective. They lived at 16 Gratton Terrace, Cricklewood, London, N.W.2, and now live at 8 View Close, Harrow, Middlesex, England. They have 2 children: George John Allen Sutton, born at Birmingham on Sept. 26, 1927, and William Hbt. Eric Sutton, born Feb. 1, 1931 at Cricklewood. PBADGDD, Isabel Margaret, born Dec. 25, 1900 at Morecambe. Peggy since 1930 has lived there with her parents. It is a seaside resort. She is very fond of gardening and spends all her spare time in it, so that the garden is one of the show places of the estate. She is on the telephone exchange at Lancaster and has been for the last 16 years. PBADGDE, Martha Agnes (Mattie), born June 26, 1902 at Morecambe. On June 16, 1928 at Penrith she married A.A. Nairn of Stewarton, a hosiery manufacturer. They now live at "Annicbank", Kilmarnock, Stewarton. They have no children.

PBAGDF, John Joseph Wilson, Jr., born Dec. 9, 1907 at Morecambe and died there Feb. 19, 1909. PBADGDG, Mary Florence, born Sept. 21, 1910 at Penrith, Cumberland. On Nov. 8, 1932 at St. Peters, Child's Hill, London, N.W., she married Thomas Harry Smith of Harrington-Hayes, Middlesex, who was born there on July 3, 1908, the son of Thomas Harry and Eleanor Smith. Since 1939 she has lived with her parents, 3 Gables Place, Morecambe, Lancashire, for she was evacuated with her children during the war from 33 Holmewood Road, London, S.W.2, which was bombed. Previous to that she had lived also at 23 Appach Road and 128 Leander Road, both in London. Her husband is a metropolitan police officer. On May 14, 1946 she

wrote: "I remember you and your brother when you visited us in Penrith in 1925. Now I am married and have 2 children of my own, Raymond, 12, and Barbara, 10. They are both doing well at school and both have won silver cups at the Ambulance Hall for ambulance work, first aid, and nursing, respectively. All during the war we were evacuated up here with my parents, but my husband had to stay in London and carry on. Our house is situated in one of the worst badly blitzed areas - got rather knocked about a bit, so now we are waiting until we get another house down there. I was down there for a few days last month. The devastation in some parts of London is terrible - has to be seen to be believed. During the war I was an air raid warden, and although we turned out innumerable times on the siren sounding, we never had what you could call a heavy raid. I am in the Civil Service but, of course, will relinquish my post when I get back to a home of my own. In March I went up to Penrith. We toured the Lakes, practically living out-of-doors. I love the Lakes and the North Country people. They are so clear and genuinely wholesome, but I'm afraid the climate up there would be much too cold for me to return there to live. Perhaps I have grown soft with spending 12 years down south. I visited the Hills and Forresters. I have a passion for collecting odd scraps of information about our family. My hobby is photography... There are queues everywhere. We practically queue for everything, entertainment included. We had a mine washed up last week." Mary's 2 children are: Raymond Noel Wilson Smith, born at West Norwood, like his sister later, on Dec. 25, 1933, and Barbara Wilson Smith, born June 21, 1936. Mary had 5 years' service as an A.R.P. warden and fire guard officer.

PBADGE (GBAGGE)

John Forrester, born Feb. 3, 1874. Until Feb. 1942 he lived at Low Wool Oakes with his sister, Mary Jane, where he owned 240 acres of good lowland, raising hogs, etc. He is an enterprising man. In 1942 he moved to a smaller farm, Pears Gill, Plumpton, Cumberland, near Penrith. A relative wrote in January 1946: "John and Mary are keeping pretty fit for their ages. John is however handicapped by the loss of an eye, and Mary suffers a lot from rheumatism, but carries on her work without murmur."

PBADGA (GBAGGA)

Thomas Forrester, the eldest, died at the age of 4. On Feb. 12, 1867, his uncle David Graham Patterson wrote to New Zealand: "Jannet and her husband are at Ireby, and has got a fine son named Thomas Forrester."

PBADH (GBAGH)

The Fell Family

Mary Patterson, eighth child of George Patterson and Mary Graham, was born April 19, 1842, at The Corner, Dumfriesshire. She married William Fell, a slate contractor, and lived at Wigton, Cumberland County. After he died she married Mr. W.F. Wyton. Both died some years ago. She had a daughter, Mary Agnes Fell, who died when young. For a time she lived with her aunt, Margaret Harker, when her mother married a second time. She also had David Patterson who always lived with his uncle, John Patterson. For years he lived at Brayton Station, Cumberland County, but later at Carlisle, where he died about Jan. 1, 1938. He was a good fellow, married, and had some children.

PBADI (GBAGI) John Patterson and Descendants

John Patterson, ninth child of George Patterson and Mary Graham, was born May 7, 1844 at The Corner, Dumfriesshire. He married Isabella Murray in Hawick, with Martha Hawke the only relative there. It was a Scotch wedding, with all around the fireplace. He was a hard worker, a strong-willed man, and a lover of spirited horses, some of which he kept. He used to have half a dozen men working on his farm. After harvest they would have a supper, singing one by one. Martha Hawke remembered that he was once urged to sing and sang "Three Blind Mice", and wouldn't stop. John was 6 feet 2 inches tall. He lived at Craigs, where his parents had lived, 1824-1835, just 2 miles from his birthplace. He used to take good care of his aunt, Jean Patterson, until her death about 1880. Many relatives used to come to visit him and family. When he married the other relatives left. His sons took after their mother in skill. He was at Craigs when he died in 1913, aged 69 years. Isabella died there in 1916. He was buried at Crondicknave. They had 2 children: George Patterson, born Aug. 7, 1882. For many years he lived with his brother at Craigs, a carpenter. In 1944 he was living at Scaleridge, Waterbeck, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire. PBADIB, Peter Murray Carruthers Patterson, born Nov. 29, 1884. He married Elsie Ferguson MacKay, his cousin on his mother's side, related to Thomas Carlyle. She was blind and died early, July 3, 1927, leaving Peter 2 children: PBADIBA, John Patterson, born March 20, 1917, who helps his father on the farm. PBADIBB, Helen, born Nov. 8, 1919 at Craigs. She helped her father keep house. According to Peter, his son John is the fifth John Patterson in succession. However, only 3 Johns are definitely known. Peter lives across the road from the house of stone built by his grandfather George in the 1820's. It is still owned by the Pattersons.

PBADJ (GBAGJ) The Sproat Family

Elizabeth Patterson, tenth child of George Patterson and Mary Graham, was born Oct. 10, 1846 at The Corner, Dumfriesshire. On June 16, 1876 (?) at Ivecill, Cumberland County, she married Thomas Sproat of Dearham, Cumberland, who was born there on Oct. 4, 1850 (?), the son of Thomas and Ann (?) Sproat. For 35 years, 1876-1911, Tom was stationmaster at Brayton Station, Cumberland, and it was at the Sproat home that Mary Graham Patterson died in 1888. Tom died Sept. 11, 1911, due to an accident. He is buried in Kirkconnell Churchyard, where his parents-in-law are also buried. He was killed between cars. Elizabeth received his insurance and was able to live comfortably in Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, until her death there, Sept. 13, 1932. She was almost 86 and was the last of her family. In her later years she suffered from rheumatism. She had two children; both born at Brayton Station, the terminus of the Solway Viaduct Railway from Kirtlebridge, on the Maryport and Carlisle Railway. They were: PBADJA, Joseph George Sproat, born Oct. 28, 1885. On June 29, 1929 he married Eliza Maude Davies of 154 York Place, Workington, Cumberland. She was born there Dec. 1, 1883, the daughter of Evan and Eliza Davies. The marriage took place in the South William Street Methodist Church of Workington. On Nov. 26, 1945 George wrote from his home "Brayton", 36 Seaton Road, Seaton, Workington, Cumberland County:

"I have just retired after 43 years' service with the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, and bought this property. It is very delightful. We can see Lakeland Hills at the back and in front Solway Firth and the Scotch coast." He and Eliza married late and have no family. PBADJB, Isaac Sproat, born June 3, 1887. In London he married Agnes Mary Sygrove. He joined the Royal Engineers in 1914 and was killed at Calais, France, Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918. He had no children. His widow sometimes visited the Graham family in Cote, Eskdalemuir.

PBADK (GBAGK) David Graham Patterson and Descendants

David Graham Patterson, eleventh and youngest child of George Patterson (1796-1869) and Mary Graham (1804-1888), was born at Kennedy's Corner, Waterbeck, Dumfriesshire, and was christened on Sept. 30, 1849, when about 3 weeks of age. Excerpts from "Some Graham Patterson Letters, 1866-1869", which appear elsewhere, and some of which he wrote, indicate that by mid-1866 he had attended Grenrow Academy 2 quarters. He was thinking some of going to New Zealand as a clerk. By mid-1869 he was 6 feet tall, after which he grew 2 inches more. He was then "thin and lean". He then wrote "I would have been set out into the world before this to do something for myself but my father was always against me leaving home." His father had died just 10 days previously. An account of his life appeared in the Bucks Examiner for Friday, June 5th, 1914 and reads: "The Late Mr. D.G. Patterson. We are very sorry to have to record the death of Mr. David Graham Patterson, J.P., which occurred on the 3rd inst.; at his residence, Carruthers, Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire. He was born in September, 1849, in a village some five miles from Ecclefechan, where his father was a farmer, so that it was really a 'return home' when he retired to Ecclefechan, some eight years ago. For nearly six and a half years he has suffered much from a distressing form of asthma, with that condition of lungs frequently associated with it known as emphysema. After some years' residence at Berkhamstead he came to Chesham in 1879, and founded the successful business over which Mr. A.P. Patterson now presides. He took a very great interest and was prominently associated with the public life of Chesham, being called to the Chairmanship of the School Board, the old Local Board, and the Urban District Council. He was a County Councillor, and County Alderman of Bucks. He was also a Justice of the Peace for Bucks, and on his return to Scotland was made a Justice of the Peace for Dumfriesshire, taking also a keen interest in the educational work of the district while health permitted. Very shortly after coming to Chesham he became a teacher in the Broadway Baptist Sunday School, and was its treasurer for many years. He was baptised and joined the church in 1889. He was elected as a deacon in 1891, and was triennially elected to that office until his removal to Scotland. The church then, as a mark of their love and esteem, elected him to the position of elder, which position he retained until his decease. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters to mourn his loss. The deacons of the Broadway Baptist Church have appointed Mr. S. Baker and Mr. S.J. Dodd to represent the church at the funeral, which takes place in Scotland at twelve noon on Saturday."

On Dec. 12, 1877 he married Mary Rogerson Park at her home, Broadmeadow, Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire. She was born Oct. 11, 1849 at High Stoneridge, Waterbeck, the daughter of Andrew Park and Mary Rogerson. They lived on Townsend Road and on High Street in Chesham, Bucks, and later he retired to Carruthers, Waterbeck, Dumfriesshire. They had 4 children before Mary died in 1885, aged 36 years. She was buried at Chesham where David was living as a draper, or clothier. On Jan. 8, 1890 in London, David married Williamina Byers Park, sister of Mary. She was born July 9, 1861 at High Stoneridge. They had 3 children, 1893-1900. She died Nov. 25, 1921, more than 7 years after David. David was helpless with paralysis during his later years. He was buried in Carruthers cemetery. He was greatly esteemed in his community. As a lad he had often passed Carruthers and wished that he might some day own it, a desire that was eventually fulfilled. He kept in touch with the Bewley nieces and nephews in the United States. He used to send the British Weekly to Jessie Bewley's husband, and her family still has some copies of The Westminster Shorter Catechism which he so kindly sent across the Atlantic. David's and Jessie's children have kept in touch with one another to the present day, exchanging annual letters.

(Andrew Park, father of David's two wives, was born at High-stoneridge (called locally Highstennries) in 1819. This farm was about 3 miles from Waterbeck and 2 from Gair School which he, and the Pattersons from Kennedy's Corner, attended, carrying, in turn with the other scholars, a peat or peats for the school fire - an old custom, now long out of use. Andrew's father, John Park, had married Janet Byers whose brother, William Byers, was born in 1780 and entered Edinburgh University in 1806, studying medicine. He became an army doctor and later entered into private practice in a mining district in Westmoreland. Andrew had no brothers or sisters and, when grown to manhood, married a Miss Rogerson of Wamphray in the north of the county of Dumfries, more than 20 miles away from the Waterbeck district. They lived at Highstennries where their children, one son and seven daughters, were born. They in their turn, and for their first schooling, attended the Gair School. Owing to political differences with the proprietor, the Parks family, the mother having died, had to leave Highstennries and for a few years lived at Broadmeadow, Ecclefechan, some 8 miles distant, which by this time had been left in part to Andrew Park by his uncle, Dr. Byers, who had retired from practice and died there in 1872, aged 92 years. It was at Broadmeadow that David Graham Patterson married Mary Rogerson Park in 1877. About 1880 the Parks removed to the farm of Fulton, Waterbeck, and lived there until 1895, when Andrew Park retired from farming and returned to Broadmeadow, where he died in 1902. He was buried beside his wife in Half Morton Churchyard in the parish in which Highstennries was situated. Andrew Park was an honorable, God-fearing man, much respected in his community. Dr. Byers was buried in Staple Gordon Churchyard, an old cemetery among the hills in Ewes Valley above Langholm, where former members of the Byers family also lie. The old burying-ground of Sark is where the ancestors of the Parks are buried. It is on the border where Scotland and England join.)

PBADKA (GBAGKA)

Mary Rogerson Graham Patterson, first child of David Graham Patterson and Mary Rogerson Park, was born on Nov. 26, 1878 at Chesham, Buckinghamshire, England. On June 5, 1919 at Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, she married Thomas George Nicholson of Setthorns, Waterbeck, Dumfriesshire, who was born at Blunderfield, Kirkoswald, Cumberland County, on March 8, 1869, the son of John and Ann Goulding Nicholson. He is a farmer. Before her marriage Mary had been a clerk, and had worked in the munition factory near Gretna Green. They first lived at Setthorns, then at Rigg, Gretna, then at Howard House, Eastriggs - all in Dumfriesshire. At Howard House, Tom had 12 acres of land. Their only child, Mary Park Goulding Nicholson, was born June 10, 1921 at Ecclefechan. She attended school in Eastriggs, then in Dumfries, and later the Carlisle Art School. Her mother wrote in December 1934: "Mary gets tall, goes by bus in to Annan for school. Tom is busy with the garden and hens." December 1938: "Mary has left school, now goes daily to Carlisle to attend handicraft classes of various kinds." December 1941: "We left Eastriggs in June 1940 and are quite happy to be near a large town although I still have a hankering for Dumfriesshire. Howard House was too big for us and really needed more attention than I was able to give it. For some years we have looked for a suitable place, and at last this turned up. Mary, at the time, was travelling each day to Carlisle for classes, so it seemed we had to come here (address: Sunncroft, Crown Road, Bellevue, Carlisle, Cumberland). We are on high land on the outskirts of the city. Ten minutes in the bus takes us into the heart of the city. Crown Road is a country lane running off the main road and, as the house stands alone and we have quite a decent garden and hen run, it is almost like being in the country. Mary attends her art classes each day and sometimes in the evenings and enjoys her work. The war has changed and seems to become fiercer and more desperate. Britain is holding her head well up, and we all know we shall win in the end, but the road to victory is very hard. It did seem for awhile that we had to carry on alone. We had not the number of men by half that Germany had, nor had we been secretly preparing for years and years as she had, so things looked black...although bombed and bombed again and again, London and its brave folk carry on. We are rationed for quite a number of things...all share alike and there is no favoritism. We have plenty of foods but luxuries are scarce." A year later she wrote: "Mary is working in a government office and goes by bus daily to her work."

In December 1942 Mary wrote to her cousin, Jessie Bewley Parker: "I was so pleased when the American letters turned up. They usually come each year round about Xmas week, but this year they arrived sometime about February or March...all the more welcome. I heard from Mrs. George P. Bewley, Cousin Lizzie, and your son Donald as well as from you. Luxuries here are things of the past but we get all that is necessary to keep life going. Since rationing came along there is not so much queueing up at the shops. Mary is a tracer in the Ministry of Works and Planning...within bus-travelling distance from home."

A year later she wrote: "Well, here we are into the fifth year of the war and all our energies are being put forth to bring

it to an end as speedily as possible. Practically all our young men are in the services or on essential war work, and all our girls have been called up too, also married women who have not the charge of young children and who are able to leave home for a whole or part of a day. It is marvelous how cheerful and in what good spirits the people are. I often wonder how you manage in the United States. We live on the outskirts of Carlisle, some few miles from Port Carlisle where your father and mother lived for some months after returning from New Zealand. There is no port at all now. It was meant to be one and the channel of the Solway was dredged so that ships could go up to that point from the sea, but the famous Solway tides had their way and shifted the sand to such an extent that the channel was clogged up. I think the 'Binnacle' is still standing. Our daughter Mary is now working in the drawing office of a government depot about 60 miles from home. She comes home for a short week end about once in three weeks... I have trouble with rheumatism sometimes which makes my muscles stiff. Last March I had an illness which took me some time to throw off."

About the same time, Mary wrote to her cousin, Elizabeth Bewley: "I wonder how you get on with food and clothes. We are rationed with both. We are allowed a 1-lb. of jam a month each, 6 ozs of fat (butter and margarine) per week, a little lard to cook with, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar, a little cheese. Some things we can have as much as we want, such as bread and vegetables when in store. We miss the tinned and dried fruits, also the oranges, lemons, grapefruit, and dates. We take more care of our clothes. My husband has 12 hens for which we are allowed a ration of meal. From the garden we had a good crop of gooseberries, raspberries, black currants, and apples and strawberries. I made as much jam as I could spare sugar for, and bottled some fruit, too. I have had indifferent health for the past few years. My husband has kept very well during the war years. He manages to attend to the garden himself, except for some of the digging. Mary is in Newcastle, about 60 miles away. She is very happy in her work."

In November 1944 she wrote to the author: "I want to thank you for your wonderful letter telling me of your mother's life and work. She, truly, lived a life of unselfish service and care for others, and you must have the most treasured memories of her. Perhaps by the end of 1945 the world may be at peace again; we just have to keep on hoping and praying. It seems to us that peace problems will be very many, and hard to solve."

In November 1945 Mary wrote: "We are so interested in world affairs. The settling down to peace is going to be a tremendous business...it is going to require super-men I think to solve the many problems. It is six months since war ceased in Europe and we hoped by this time that goods would have been more plentiful, but it is not so. 24 coupons for clothing to last over 6 or 7 months won't allow much choice when 16 have to be given for a coat and 7 for shoes!"

Mary throughout the years has shown more interest in the Graham and Patterson ancestry and descendants than any other relative. She has been able to supply much of the information that has helped to make this book possible.

PBADKB (GBAGKB)

Janet Patterson, second child, was born Dec. 22, 1880 at Park House, Chesham, Bucks. She had somewhat delicate health from her youth up and was always at home. She was never able to rough it or go about as her sisters and brothers could and did. Her health deteriorated during the last years of her life and she died at Burngrange, Ecclefechan, Oct. 12, 1917, and was buried in Carruthers Churchyard, Waterbeck.

PBADKC (GBAGKC)

George Patterson, third child, was born April 30, 1883 at Chesham, Bucks, England. On June 5, 1917 at Culdronlea, Dumfriesshire, he married Mary Thomson of that place, who was born there on March 5, 1887, the daughter of Agnes Fletcher and Stewart Thomson. He is a farmer and lived at Carruthers and, since 1934, at Braes, Kirtlebridge, Lockerbie, all in Dumfriesshire. Braes is a small farm of $13\frac{1}{4}$ acres, about one mile from Kirtlebridge Station. Carruthers was sold to the tenant. George has been a sufferer of rheumatism, which has gradually got worse, since 1930. His wife Mary took ill in December 1936. A specialist advised her to go to Carlisle Infirmary for treatment. After six months there she returned home, much better but not able to do her work, but able to get about a little. She continued to go to Carlisle regularly for treatment. In February 1940 she got a chill and died March 14, 1940. She was buried in Carruthers Churchyard. Their 5 children, all born at Carruthers, 1921-1928, are as follows: PBADKCA, David Graham Patterson, born March 6, 1921; PBADKCB, Agnes Stewart Thomson Patterson; PBADKCC, Mary Park Patterson, born Sept. 22, 1924; PBADKCD, James Stewart Patterson, born Jan. 15, 1926; and PBADKCE, Olive Jane, born Sept. 15, 1928. All the family are Presbyterians. By December 1937 two of the children had left school. David was learning the drapery business. When war came he was unable to pass the medical examinations for more strenuous service, so was assigned under government orders to do agricultural work. He was also in the Home Guard. By December 1942 he and Stewart were both on farms, Mary was a 'land girl', Olive was still at school, and Nancy was keeping house for her father. They continued in this way for many months. In 1945 David was released from the work on a farm not far from his home and, after three years returned to the drapery trade with Messrs. Joseph Urquhart & Co., Ltd., Eaglesfield, where he had gone when he left school. The farm work was too heavy for him. Nancy is still the housekeeper at home. When Mary left school she went into the same shop as David, but was there only 2 years when she was called up for war service. She joined the Women's Land Army and by October 1945 had been on the same farm for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. When Stewart left school he went to his Granny's and Uncle's at Caldronlea farm, then to an Aunt at Snab farm, just beyond The Corner. When Olive left school she helped Nancy at home, as their great aunt, Maggie Park, an invalid in her late 80's was with them. The aunt had been bed-ridden since she fell and broke her hip on Aug. 3, 1944. Mary is at Dornock House, Eastriggs, but is able to return home nearly every week end. Stewart is also able to return home now and then. All live within short distances from the places where their Graham and Patterson, as well as Thomson, ancestors lived.

PBADKD (GBAGKD)

Andrew Park Patterson, fourth child, born Dec. 31, 1884 at Chesham, Bucks, England. On Feb. 11, 1913 at the Broadway Baptist Church, Chesham, he married Olive Emma Puddephatt, of Weir House, Chesham, who was born in that city on Sept. 8, 1885, the daughter of William Puddephatt and Rhoda Gee. He continued the business established in Chesham by his father and is a draper, tailor, and outfitter, on High Street. They have lived at Park House, Townsend Road, at 11 High Street, at Sunnybrae, Chiltern Road, Chesham Bois, and, since 1934, at "Broadlands," Chesham, Bucks. Their first 3 children were born at 11 High Street, and the 4th at Sunnybrae. They are: PBADKDA, Andrew Graham Patterson, born Nov. 11, 1915; PBADKDB, David William Patterson, born April 4, 1919; PBADKDC, Alister John Patterson, born July 7, 1922; and PBADKDD, Rhoda Olive Patterson, born Oct. 15, 1924. Drewie's sister, Jean, wrote from Chesham - Dec. 22, 1941: "I have been living here in a flat over Drewie's business since 1940. I am helping Drewie with bookkeeping. A number of his staff have had to go. Graham is a lieutenant in the navy, David is in the Royal Air Force and stationed in Scotland just now, and John has been accepted for the Fleet Air Arm and is awaiting to be called up. Drewie's life is very busy. He does such a lot himself, as some of his staff have gone, throwing extra work on to him, as well as all his public and church work and war work. We've had a quiet spell here this winter so far as raids go. Last winter was a bit nasty, altho' Chesham didn't have them very much." Drewie was an air raid warden and often had spells of duty, night and day. His wife ran the Chesham Evacuee Rest and Recreation Centre for mothers, etc., bombed out from London. A year later found John in Canada, having just gone there, and his sister expected to join one of the services very soon. Drewie's sister, Mary, wrote at this time: "A few weeks ago my brother Andrew and his wife came to see us for the week end. They also visited their son Graham whose ship was in dock at the time. He was in the Malta convoy. David is on Radiolocation somewhere, and John has gone to Canada in the Fleet Air Arm." On Nov. 29, 1945 Mary again wrote: "We had a visit from Graham Patterson and his wife, Margaret Anne Sweetman; married in Bath, June 22, 1945. He is demobilized and is having 2 months' leave of absence before leaving the Navy for good, early in January. He may return to his former work at Kent's factory, meter makers, in the meantime. He has managed to get a house at this address: "Lloran", London Road East, Amersham, Bucks. He was in that big convoy to Malta when the Mediterranean was such a dangerous spot. The ship in front of his, the Manchester, went down, and his was damaged at the same time. He was not at Narvik, but was in the convoys to Murmansk and has also visited Iceland, South and East Africa, Ceylon, and India." Graham wrote on Feb. 1, 1945: "Four out of five years of the war have been spent on board a cruiser, H.M.S. Kenya, and the difficult times we have had have been in some way compensated by visits to such places as Iceland, Gibraltar, Capetown, Mauritius, Durban, Mombasa, Colombo, Bombay, Madras, Malta, and many other places. I am now on Admiralty shore staff and working in the City of Bath. Graham attended Mill Hill School, London, 1929-34 and then Jesus College, University of Cambridge, 1934-37. After 2 years of in-

dustrial research he joined the Royal Navy at the outbreak of hostilities. Graham's brother, David, on June 5, 1943 married Nora K. Wright. They had a small daughter, Christine Mary, born on Aug. 11, 1945. For several years he was in Radiolocation, stationed at Moreton, in Gloucestershire, with the rank of corporal in the R.A.F. He attended Watford Grammar School as did his brother, John. The latter was pilot in the Naval Air Arm service on H.M.S. Daedalus, with the rank of Sub Lieut.(A). Rhoda attended Amersham Grammar School and later became secretary in the Chesham and District Gas Co. See also page 122.

PBADKE (GBAGKE)

Jean Mackenzie Patterson, fifth child of David Graham Patterson and first of Williamina Byers Park, was born Jan. 17, 1893 at Park House, Chesham, Bucks. On June 1, 1922 at Waterbeck Church, Middlebie, Dumfriesshire, she married Christopher Goulding Nicholson of Bathgate, who was born on Oct. 22, 1895 (or 1896) at Stan-don Herts (?), the son of Christopher Nicholson and Sarah Cox. Christopher, Sr., was a Congregational minister, a brother of the husband of Jean's sister, Mary. Goulding was a poultry farmer and later secretary of a poultry syndicate. They lived at 169 Warwick Road, Carlisle, and later at Lowther House, Clifton, Penrith. They had one child, PBADKEA, David Patterson Nicholson, born at 169 Warwick Road, Nov. 16, 1924. They were divorced in 1930 and in June 1931 Jean wrote that she was staying with her sister but had been a lady housekeeper in a maternity home in Liverpool for 6 months. She resigned as the hours were so long and she was beginning to feel run down. She had been with Mary since April but was hoping to get a post in a private house. She and her friend, Anna Stewart, were planning a cruise to the Norwegian fjords in July. In August 1945 Jean wrote from 14 Carlton St., Edinburgh: "I divorced my husband in 1930, as his behaviour made it impos-sible to continue life together. Since then I have earned my liv-ing and that of David in various ways, as Goulding had gone through all my money. Sweetmaking, or as you would say - candy-making, housekeeping, cake-making, bookkeeping, and cooking. Now David is grown up and able to help substantially. He was called up to the mines in the war and had no option but to go, under the Bevin scheme, altho' he wanted to get into the navy. He was re-leased this June, as his health was being undermined, and is now continuing his apprenticeship with a firm of motor engineers here. He will finish his training next summer and expects to continue with the firm he's with. I have at last got my life's wish to have my home in this fair city, so am very happy to be here. I had a tea room for several years (which Drewie had bought for me) at Bournemouth. When war broke out and the bombing started on the south coast, the trade fell off, as people were moving to safer areas. So, in 1941 I went to Chesham and for 2 years helped Drewie by doing his booking and ledger work. Then homesick for Scotland, we came North in January 1943 and expect to be perman-ently in Edinburgh. I have part time work as a lady cook, which I like very much. I lead such a busy life, having 4 different jobs and a home to run, that I never get time to entertain any of the Yankees here in Edinburgh. But I view them with a friendly eye. I have only a basement flat, but I don't mind that as we

have a tiny garden and all comforts, but lack a bathroom and a gas cocker. It is a bit wearing to try to cope with an old-fashioned range, but houses are so scarce one is glad to have a roof over one's head. A great friend of mine lives in the same building and was so kind to me when I was ill last year. I had to undergo an operation at the Infirmary here for strangulated hernia. David was in the coalmines then but was able to visit me. He has grown into a tall, thin, lanky youth, like his father in figure. He just loves his job and is so keen on anything that has to do with automobiles. Next year we may have one ourselves. He talks sometimes of emigrating to Canada or the States, but I'd like him to stay here, altho' if a good chance came along I wouldn't hold him back. I do really feel that we ought to keep up a correspondence with our cousins across the sea. Your mother and mine wrote regularly for many years, and each kept the other informed of the family's goings and comings. It would really be nice to continue that habit. Who knows, maybe someday our descendants may meet again! This atomic bomb discovery has given us all seriously to think. Let's hope our nation and yours will ever remain loyally united and that the atomic energy may be wholly diverted into benevolent uses for mankind, and never for war. Food is more rigidly rationed than ever. We get one egg each, about once a fortnight. Fruit is what we miss most. Oranges come about once a year, or twice. I had one this summer. Still we've enough of plain things. The clothes rationing hits us rather hard. I think the greatest joy to us here is having the blackout lifted, and now instead of groping in darkened streets the street lamps are once again lighted and one sees lighted windows instead of nothing but inky darkness." In 1941, in the midst of the war, Jean wrote from 11 High St., Chesham: "David is in a garage here, too young to be called up yet. He's in the Home Guard. I also do a spot of firewatching and am Secretary of the Evacuee Club here. My aunt Jane died last April at 90, so there's only Auntie Maggie left and she's about 85, living with Mary as she was too old to be alone. Auntie Jane had all her faculties to the last and, since Mother died, she's been a second mother to me. My heart's in Scotland. I don't like the South half as well. I attend the English Parish Church here. The Baptist denomination doesn't appeal to me now after so many years of Presbyterianism. Of course, I am still a Presbyterian at heart and if I were in Scotland that's where I'd go. I'm glad your nation and ours are both fighting side by side to crush oppression. You seem to have a fine President in Roosevelt."

PBADKF (GBAGKE)

David Graham Patterson, Jr., sixth child, was born on Feb. 21, 1896 at Chesham, Bucks, England. He was educated at Chesham, Waterbeck, Lockerbie Academy, and at Gondhurst, Kent. On leaving school he went into the Clydesdale Bank at Lockerbie, Dumfries-shire, and when the first European war broke out in 1914 he joined up in the King's Own Scottish Borderers. After about 15 months' training in Britain he was posted to Egypt. He went through the battles of Gaza safely, but was taken ill at Port Said in July 1917. He was moved to a hospital and was found to be suffering from phlebitis. He was recovering from this after

about 5 weeks when pneumonia set in and he died on Aug. 8, 1917. During this time he was visited by Edwin Graham Parker, his cousin's son. After the war Graham frequently stayed with the Pattersons at Ecclefechan and was able to pass on to the family the last days of David. A newspaper clipping of 1917 reads: "On Saturday last the news reached Mrs Patterson, late of Carruthers, Waterbeck, and now of Burn Grange, Ecclefechan, that her son, Pte. D.G. Patterson, had died of pneumonia in hospital at Kantara, Egypt, on 8th August. The sad event has caused widespread sorrow and sympathy among the many friends of the family of whom he was so promising and popular a member. Pte. Patterson, who was only twenty-one years of age, was one of the earliest among the young men of Middlebie parish to respond to what came to him as an imperative call. He enlisted in November, 1914, and after a year's training went out to Egypt, joining his battalion at Cairo in January, 1916. Thereafter he experienced all the rigours of the campaign in the Desert of Sinai, taking part in the battle of Romani in August of last year, and more recently in the battle of Gaza in Palestine. Readers of the "Observer" will be interested to know that Pte. Patterson was the writer under the nom-de-plume of "Pte. A. Nonymous," of those very able and instructive and entertaining letters which have appeared at intervals, and which gave so graphic an account of the doings and surroundings of our local troops. He possessed, as these letters show, a marked literary gift; he was altogether a young man of very winsome personality, gentle, earnest, and thoughtful, one whose passing all who knew him mourn. But in these testing days other qualities than these are required of men, and such were not wanting in him. He was a good and gallant soldier, who began early, gave his best throughout, and endured even to the end." His sister Jean wrote of him: "David had a sunny, happy nature and was full of the joy of living. Had he survived the war it was his ambition to become a journalist. He used to write for the local papers when he was in Egypt. My mind goes back to the happy, carefree days before 1914 when we were together at Carruthers. He kept the whole family cheery by his irrepressible high spirits and humourous sallies. He was over 6 ft. in height, very fair haired, and with a smile always lurking in his eyes. A lovable, joyous personality whom everyone liked. He was very keen on cricket." He was buried at Kantara, Egypt.

PBADKG (GBAGKG)

Margaret Patterson, seventh child of David Graham Patterson and third child of Williamina Byers Park, was born at Chesham and died there in infancy, 1900.

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George Patterson (PBAD, 1796-1869) and Mary Graham (GBAG, 1804-1888), at the time of her death in 1888 had 9 living children, 42 grandchildren, and about 10 great grandchildren. In 1925, a century after their first child was born, had 1 child living, 29 grandchildren, 76 great grandchildren, 14 great great grandchildren, and 9 great great great grandchildren, making 129 living descendants, ranging in age between 79 years and less than one year. They were scattered throughout the world in Scotland, England, Europe, Australia, India, China, and the United States.

Addenda

Since the preceding pages of the Patterson ancestry were written added information has been received regarding some of the individuals. The following items pertain to descendants of George Patterson (PBAD) and Mary Graham (GBAG).

PBADAEB (GBAGAEB)

Albert John Hawke married on April 14, 1917 in Chicago. His wife, Marion, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., the daughter of William Henderson and Zola May Zerau. Albert has worked for years for the Illinois Central Railroad and since October 1943 has lived at 740 E. 90th St., Chicago, Ill. They had three children: PBADAEBA, William Howard Hawke, born May 16, 1919 in Chicago, for whom see below; PBADAEBB, a baby boy, stillborn July 12, 1926 in Chicago; PBADAEBC, La Verne Zola Hawke, born in Chicago on July 6, 1928. She graduated from high school in June 1946. She is a member of the Order of the Rainbow for girls. She and her parents are also members of the Vincent Methodist Church. Albert is a member of the Masonic Order and Marion, of the Order of Eastern Star. Albert came over from Liverpool with his mother and others on the S.S. Adriatic, Oct. 19-27, 1911. His mother made a trip to England, 1927.

PBADAEBA (GBAGAEBA)

William Howard Hawke was born May 16, 1919 in Chicago. He completed one year of Junior College. On May 23, 1942 he married Roberta Mae Aiken in Chicago. She was born June 2, 1920, the daughter of George James Aiken and Mary Kuyper. William works for the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. and they live at 9931 S. Perry Ave., Chicago, Ill. They are both members of the Vincent Methodist Church. He is a member of the Past Master Order of the Builders and Roberta, of the Daughters of Job. She graduated from Pestalozzi Teachers College. Their first child was born in April 1946.

PBADEA (GBAGEA)

Thomas Robinson was born Nov. 8, 1865 at Kennedy's Corner, Kirkpatrick Fleming, Dumfriesshire. His wife, Elizabeth, was born Nov. 12, 1874 at Hewer Hill, Hesket-New-Market, Cumberland County, the daughter of Samuel Strong and Jane Ann Carlyle. Thomas and Elizabeth were married Jan. 11, 1911 at Castle Sowerby Church and lived at Tally-Ho, Southwaite; Stonefaulds, Southwaite; and Ive Bank, Ivecill, Southwaite, all near Carlisle. Thomas died at Ive Bank on June 15, 1943, having lived there since 1922. His only child was Thomas William Samuel Robinson, for whom see below.

PBADEAA (GBAGEAA)

Thomas William Samuel Robinson was born Jan. 7, 1912 at Tally Ho Farm, Southwaite. At Ivecill Church on June 1, 1939 he married Eleanor Bowman of Roe Banks who was born Aug. 26, 1915 at Little Orton, Carlisle, the daughter of Joseph Watson Bowman and Margaret Ethel Henderson. Like his father he is an agricultural farmer and so was not in the war. Since 1922 he has lived at Ive Bank, Ivecill, Southwaite, Carlisle, Cumberland. Like his parents he is a member of the Church of England. At Ive Bank their children were born: PBADEAAA, Margaret Elizabeth, born Jan. 30, 1940; PBADEAAB, Mary, born Oct. 5, 1941.

PBADGBA (GBAGBA)

George Patterson Forrester was born Aug. 11, 1890 at Bottom House, Wreay, Cumberland. On April 30, 1916 at Hesket-in-the-For-

est he married Mary Elizabeth Cowan of Sorbiertrees, Roxburyshire, who was born Aug. 5, at Langholm, the daughter of Andrew Cowan and Mary Jane Cowan. They now live at Sandy Brow, Thrusby, Carlisle. They had 6 children, the last four being born at Ewelock Hill, Southwaite, Carlisle, a farm of 30 acres adjoining Low Wool Oakes. The children are: PBADGBAA, John Andrew, born Oct. 26, 1916 at Sceugh Dyke, Calthwaite, for whom see below; PBADGBAB, Janet Mary, born Dec. 23, 1917 at High Hesket, for whom see below; PBADGBAC, Marjorie Evelyn, born Aug. 29, 1919; PBADGBAD, Martha Isabel, born Oct. 9, 1920; PBADGBAE, George Patterson, born March 23, 1923; PBADGBAF, Frances Margaret, born June 25, 1928. See page 107

PBADGBAA

John Andrew Forrester was born Oct. 26, 1916. At Castle Sowerby on Sept. 9, 1936 he married Sarah Jane Carl of High Moor Dyke who was born there Oct. 25, 1914, the daughter of William Carl and Jessie Carl. Since 1942 they have lived at Pears Gill, Calthwaite, Cumberland County. They have three children: PBADGBAAA, Constanse Mary, born Mar. 8, 1937 at Ewelock Hill; PBADGBAAB, John George William, born Nov. 15, 1938 at Carlisle; PBADGBAAC, Dorothy Jessie, born Nov. 28, 1939 at High Moor Dyke. See page 107.

PBADGBAB

Janet Mary Forrester was born Dec. 25, 1917. At High Hesket on Dec. 15, 1941 she married Joseph William Monkhouse of Thethwaite, Raughtonhead, Dalston, who was born in 1919, the son of Joseph and Ethel Monkhouse. He is a farmer and since 1942 they have lived at Thethwaite. They have one child born there on Mar. 1, 1943, Mary Ethel by name - PBADGBABA. See page 107.

PBADGBAC

Marjorie Evelyn Forrester was born Aug. 29, 1919. She married.

PBADKAA (GBAGKAA)

Mary Park Goulding Nicholson at Christmas 1946 was still working in Newcastle in the Out-east Coal Dept. Drawing Office of the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

PBADKD (GBAGKD)

Andrew Park Patterson and family found Broadlands too big, so sold it in the Autumn of 1946 and went back to Sunnybrae, Chiltern Road, Chesham Bois, Bucks. 11 High St., Chesham, is still his business address. His three sons are all again in civilian life. Graham rejoined his old firm and lives at "Lloran", about 4 miles from Chesham. David and family are living at 11 High St., Chesham, where he and John, demobbed in March 1946, are back in business with their father. The family, together or separately, had visited Scotland in the Spring and Summer of 1946.

PBADEIC (GBAGEIC)

Winifred Isabel Scotson was born Jan. 2, 1911 at Stockton-on-Tees. There, on May 19, 1934 she married John Burn of Amble, Northumberland, who was born at Amble on May 21, 1909, the son of Elizabeth and John Burn. They have three children: Glennis May, born March 23, 1935 at Redcar; who died in August 1941; John, born Apr. 2, 1939 at Manchester; Christine Elizabeth, born at Redcar, Nov. 4, 1943. John is an engineer, a partner in The Redcar Welding Co. The Burns live at 8 Richmond Road, Redcar, Yorkshire (since 1941). See page 106 and 128.



George
Patterson
and his wife,
Mary Graham,
their grave-
stone, and
homes in
Dumfriesshire,
Scotland.



GEORGE PATTERSON AND MARY GRAHAM.

George Patterson was born in Scotland at Jamestown, near Glen-dinning, in the Parish of Westerkirk, about three miles east of the Cote Farm, in the Parish of Eskdalemuir, where Mary Graham, his wife, was born. Both parishes are in Dumfriesshire, and both George and Mary continued to live in the shire or county until their deaths.

George was born September 20, 1796 and was the oldest son of the living children, five or six in number. Two sisters were older. A son, also called George, had been born in 1795, but he had died. His parents were John Patterson (1769-1830) and Jean Hotson (1760-1847), both of Dumfriesshire. The country surrounding Jamestown was hilly, covered with heather and brack. It was no good for agriculture, so most of the population of the Esk valley raised sheep.

Jamestown itself was a small village set on the Meggot Water. It was built about 1790 to accommodate forty miners and their families and, therefore, was a very young, newly-built village at the time George was born. The village had been built because of the discovery of a mine of antimony a little to the eastward - the only mine of its kind in the British Isles. Jamestown was provided with grazing-grounds, a store, and other appliances of convenience and comfort, some of which the other tiny and older villages round about could not boast. A schoolhouse and library were built for the children. Yet for some cause not fully explained, mining operations were suspended about the close of the century (c.1800). Jamestown to-day hardly exists as a village, for there are only three or four cottages there, and some of the ruins of the once flourishing village. The importance of Jamestown was therefore already on the decline during the early boyhood of George.

John Patterson, his father, probably was not a miner, for he had moved into the district from the south in 1784 then a lad of fifteen. He was instead probably a farmer or a shoemaker. Son George became a shoemaker, and it is not improbable that he learned the trade from his father. George followed the trade until about 1840 when, due probably to the introduction of shoe manufacturing machinery, he became a farmer and remained one until his death in 1869.

During his youth George had probably become acquainted with his future wife, Mary Graham. Though they lived in different parishes, Jamestown was really nearer to the Eskdalemuir church than to the Westerkirk. The distance was little more than three miles across the hills, though there was no road. There was also a good grammar school at Eskdalemuir, taught by a distant cousin of Mary's, John Graham by name, and George possibly attended this school.

Mary Graham was born August 23, 1804 at the Cote Farm which had been tenanted by the Grahams for generations, and where Grahams lived to this day. Like all nearby farms, it was a sheep farm, though a few small patches were given over to vegetables and small grain.

Mary was the seventh in a family of ten children, three girls and seven boys. Her parents were David Graham (1749-1815) and Jane Smith (1763-1847). When Mary was fourteen her oldest brother William married and lived at Cote. Cousins on her father's side and on her mother's side also lived at Cote. When Mary married in 1824 Cote probably had its largest number of inhabitants, 16 or 20 relatives.

Soon after their marriage George and Mary Patterson went to live at Craigs, in the Parish of Middlebie, twelve miles south of their old homes. There they lived from 1824 to 1836, during which time

Jane, who was later to marry John Pearson Bewley, two sisters and two brothers were born, the two latter dying when less than ten months old. The house in which they lived is still standing and was built by George Patterson. It contained two good-sized rooms and was of stone with a fireplace at each end. There were also one or two small buildings behind. John Patterson, his father, lived with them for a time before his death there in 1830, at the age of 61. When his sister came to live with them he built an extra room on one end.

From 1835 to 1840 the family lived at Hotts, a small place half a mile from Craigs, where two daughters were born. While there the family kept a tame fox which was quite an attraction in the neighborhood. In 1841 the Pattersons moved to Kennedy's Corner, or The Corner. There were only two or three houses there, the nearest one being a hundred yards away. Their home is still occupied; it was of brick and was a very nice looking building. Five more children were born there, making a family of nine living children, two boys and seven girls, ranging from twenty-four to one year of age in 1849 when the last, David Graham, was born. By this time some of the older children, as was the local custom, were beginning to find employment on nearby farms and in homes as domestic servants.

In 1834 Thomas Telford, the great engineer, died in London without heirs. George Patterson, his cousin, made some efforts on the part of relatives to secure the property. At that time, however, it was not known that Telford had left a will in which he had disposed of his £16,000 (\$76,500) mostly for educational and charity purposes.

George died at The Corner June 6, 1869, aged 72, and was buried in Kirkconnel Churchyard where his two infant sons had been buried and where his wife was buried after her death at her daughter's home at Brayton Station, November 19, 1888, aged 84. The cemetery is a small one and has been recently closed. It will probably always remain in good preservation for it is noted as containing "the ashes of 'Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee' and those of her lover Adam Fleming, whose pathetic tale has so often been told in prose and verse."

Mary continued to live at The Corner and at the homes of her nearby children. She was evidently more energetic than George. Her youngest son, David Graham, used to say that if his father had had as much "gumption" as his mother had, they would all have got along well financially. She had inherited a strong constitution, and her grandchildren in the same district say that she "walked the twenty miles from The Corner to Cote, Eskdalemuir to visit her family in her old home, with a child a fortnight old in her arms, and a three-year old son, John, by the hand. She also walked from The Corner to Silloth in one day, making forty miles. She often walked from Craigs to Annan, ten miles, with a basket of eggs and butter, get a tuppenny bun or so for lunch, and walk back and do her work when she got back home, milking, etc." The farthest she got from home was to London.

George died in Scotland, - in 1869, at which time he had seventeen grandchildren. When Mary died in 1888 she had 42 grandchildren and about 10 great grandchildren. In 1925, a century after their marriage, they had living one daughter, 29 grandchildren, 76 great grandchildren, 14 great great grandchildren, and 9 great great great grandchildren, making 129 living descendants. Of all her nine children who lived, it is believed that Jane Patterson Bewley to-day has the most descendants, living and dead - no fewer than 82. Aside from the Bewleys, most of George's and Mary's descendants live in Scotland and North England, though some have gone to British areas overseas.

SOME GRAHAM-PATTERSON LETTERS, 1866-1869

Several letters have come down from the years 1866-1869 which tell of the Grahams and, more especially, of the Pattersons. The first two were written by Mary Graham, GBAG, wife of George Patterson, PBAD. The third and fourth were written by their youngest child, David Graham Patterson, who was nearly twenty years of age when the last one was written. The letters were written to Mary and George's third child, Jane, who had married John Pearson Bewley in 1858 and was in New Zealand, 1860-1870. Mary and George and each one of their living children were mentioned from one to half a dozen times. The children, and their ages at the time of the first letter, 1866, were: Agnes Mann, 41; Jane Bewley, 36; Isabella Robinson, 30; Margaret, 28; Janet, 26; Mary, 24; John, 22; Elizabeth, 20; David, 17. Several of their Graham and Patterson uncles and aunts are also mentioned. The letters were written from the Corner, the shortened form of Kennedy's Corner, Dumfries-shire, where the Pattersons had lived since 1841. Mary's spelling, as was quite common at the time, was phonetic at times.

Corner July 17th, 1866.

"Dear Jan we received your leter June 20 we ware glad to hear that ye ware all well Dear Jan we got agrate surprise yesterday John Stothert was found Dead at the stille on going out from the mill he seemed to have no complant nor no seaknes whan he went out he said he thought he ould go to Croudieknow this afternoon poor man he went fue yards frome the mill till death seast him he was just 3 ours out from Jan till he was brought in a corp Dear Jan ye wanted to now what little mary Mann troble was it was hopenkof but thay thought it did not do hir much ill I think it was hives at the end She sufred sor for a weak She took fits about every our Agnes was verie ill about hir but she hes got another fin big boy his name is John Paterson Mann he is about 3 months old Dear Jan Jenet is maried to John farister Ierby 7 mils of wigten he is averie respectibel man...and he is the oldest Son She is well put up She was kepn hous to master Irven thay ould not let hir come hom tile she was maried Mathew John and daniel was at the weden thay had as plended weden he made me a present of asoveren to bie anew dres he thought I ould ples myself best Isabella hes afine big boy thomas Robenson David was at the grenrow kadmie two quarters now he is home and stert moing the hay Elesbeth is hiered up ues 8 mils abuen the langholm and mary is at hom Margrat is at the same place yet father is wonderful well but rather trobled with the rumatisam pans

Ant Jan is going on to Springkell evry day working in the gardin Dear Jane ye will mind Andrew gas cadelside he was liven Salaway bankbare he went auay on Seterday for some liker and was lost thay sought four him Sabeth monday tuesday and found him on wedensday on the top of the blaugh hill lieng in a hag dead that day thay ware 50 men on the hill secken for him I was at eskedel-muir unkel Robert and famlie is well unkel Wiliam son James has taken the Coat farm again and unkel wiliam margrat is com to the coat to liv again D Jan I am tired writing Give my kind love to

mary Jane Elesabeth Anie John Edward and Mr Buley youer Effecnat
Mother

Jane mind and write soon. I wish my best compliments to
you both, and children likewise. Your &c D. G. Paterson."

Corner, Feby. 12, 1867

"Dear Brother & Sister

For the first time I sit down to write to you and in the
first place must inform you we are all well thank God hopping
you are the same.

You desired in your last letter to know how and where all
your sisters were. We had a letter from Silloth today informing
us that Agness had had a gethering hand but it is getting better,
and that Matthew and all the children are well. Margaret is still
with Mr. Bell at Lowhouses Near Brampton. Isabela and her hus-
band are at Priest house a farm 4 miles out of Carlisle. Jannet
and her husband are at Ireby, and has got a fine son named Thomas
Forrester. Mary is at home. Elizabeth is at Eweslees 8 miles
above the Langholm. And for anything I know they are all enjoy-
ing good health; so I think I have told you all about them as
accurately as I can.

Yesterday was Jean Armstrong's funeral Craigs or in other
words (one of the old ladies) and I fear she has died a miser
they were in a state worse than the beggars that seek their bread
from door to door... It has been a very severe winter here with
frost and snow. I suppose a great deal of the labouring people
have not been very well to do, for the generality of them just
goes through their substance as they make it, they might take a
lesson from the ant or squirrel to lay up their provision before
hand...

Uncle William Davidson has left the Treasury and gone to the
mint as Pay Master General at an income of £500 an year, he has
not been very well but he is better. And Ant Tibby is very un-
well she has lost her memory entirely, they have Isabela McKay
with them.

The McKays are still at Newbridge and I think they are all
about their usual way. John is a sheep and cattle dealer what
we would call a jobber. Henry Duncan the late Mary McKay's hus-
band is dead and has left 3 children. George Nelson is a grocer
and provision dealer at Eaglesfield and does a great deal of bus-
iness.

I think I have nothing more to tell you at present. I per-
haps will write you next mail. Ant Jean is working at Springkell
she is complaining of her stomach.

Please write us if N. Z. is a good place for clerks? And
what weight one of your fat sheep might be? and how many lbs of
wool they may clip apiece?

So I must conclude. I remain Dear Brother and Sister

Your affectionate Brother, D. G. Patterson."

Corner Octr. 14, 1867

"Dear Jane we received your letter with plesure but whan we
read it we ware verie sorey to heare that ye ware so thin and

gray hars and the los of your toth I am very sory to think yo
 have had such hard work I think we are all in good helth at
 present we had a leter from John forestor last weake Jennet was
 confined of a daughter and is doing well Isabella has two sons
 thomas and gorge thay have a farm about 5 mils from carlile about
 1 mile from the rea station Margret is still wth Mr Bell lowhous
 Mary is going away to newcastle this term to a ladie John and
 David and Elesabeth is at hom we David is going to the Scool this
 winter if all is well than I think he will get in more we are
 busie geting up the patatos father is out working evry day give
 my kind love to all the Children I have not bene at Siloth for
 along time but we hear thay are all well Ant tibie and Janie from
 London hear 3 weake sines for thare helth ant hes lost her recollec-
 tion intierly she dos not know won of us I think she will never
 go back to london Good night and god Blis you all do mind and
 writ Jan for I am done for writing now.

The Corner, Eaglesfield, Ecclefechan.
 June 16th, 1869.

"Dear Sister

I have sad news to tell you, and that is we are all father-
 less; our dear father died on the 6th of June, and was buried in
 Kirkconnell on the 9th, he seemed to have no special disease just
 weakness, 'debility'. I may say he has been falling off for the
 last twelve months but always walking about and taking his meat
 wonderful well till three weeks before he died, and that day three
 weeks he was up as far as the 'well'; there was one great blessing,
 he had almost no pain, he was sensible to the very last, but could
 not speak much for the last two days. Friday and Saturday and
 till he died on the Sabbath morning at twenty minutes before four
 A.M. He would have been 73 years of age if he had lived till the
 20th of Sep. I hope he died trusting in Christ.

And I am also sorry to say that Aunt Jennet McKay died Janu-
 ary 15th and Aunt Tiby Davidson on February 7th. So the three
 died within twenty weeks and four days, and Aunt Jean is left
 alone without Father, Mother, Sister, or Brother.

Mother has borne up wonderful well, better than we expected,
 she is very strong yet she thinks nothing of walking 18 miles in
 a day. Thanks be to God we are all in our usual health at pres-
 ent. Agness and Jannet are here staying a while with us. Agness
 was confined of a still born child about new years day she has
 6 living. Jannet has two and Isabella three. John Elizabeth and
 I are all that is staying at home with mother. I suppose you
 would not know either John or I we are each of us six feet long,
 they say John is like father, I am thin and lean.

We may perhaps have to leave the Corner father displeased
 Sir John at the recent election by voting for the liberal candi-
 date for the County of Dumfries. I am sorry to say the Tories got
 the victory... I would have been set out into the world before
 this to do something for myself but my father was always against
 me leaving home...

There are a great many changes since you left your native
 land, old faces disappeared and new ones refilling their places.

Agness is nearly as stout as Aunt Jeny was, she says you

have to write to her. We have still Jock the horse yet.

Aunt Betty Spool is not well at present her boys are all doing very well. Mother was greatly disappointed at your not coming home at the set time.

Please Jean do write, do write, you don't know who it pleases mother when she hears from you.

I have no time to say more to you, I perhaps may write before long. I hope you are all well. With kind love to you all,

I am &c D. G. Paterson.

Please excuse this homely way of writing.

(Addressed to J. P. Bewley Esq., Brandon Hall, Rangitiki, Wellington, New Zealand.)

Addenda

The information given below continues the "Addenda" of pages 121-122 and was received too late to go in its natural order.

PBADEIB (GBAGFIB)

David Graham Scotson was born on July 9, 1909 at Stockton-on-Tees. He became a keen motor cyclist, having won many medals and cups in motor cycle trials. He hopes his namesake in time will follow in his footsteps and become a motor cyclist. On Jan. 15, 1938 at Carlisle he married Elisabeth Barton Storey of Gilcrux, Aspatria, Cumberland County, who was born Sept. 14, 1916, the daughter of Sarah Ann and George Storey of Gilcrux. David is a builder and since March 2, 1938 has lived at 75 Beaumont Road, Carlisle. Previously he had lived at 14 Vicarage Avenue, Stockton-on-Tees, and at Green View, Welton, Dalston, Carlisle. He has four children: PBADEIBA, Sheila Anne, born at Carlisle Nov. 12, 1939; PBADEIBB, Maureen Elizabeth, born at Gilcrux May 25, 1941; PBADEIBC, Mary Isabel, born at Carlisle, Feb. 14, 1944; and PBADEIBD, David Graham Scotson, born at Carlisle, June 4, 1946. The family attends St. Herberts Church. Sheila and Maureen attend Bishop Goodwin Church of England schools. See page 106.

PBADGBAB (GBAGGBAB)

Janet Mary Forrester was born Dec. 23, 1917 at High Hesket. She married William Joseph Monkhouse at St. Mary's Church, High Hesket, on Dec. 17, 1942. He was of Thethwaite and was born there on Sept. 5, 1919, the son of Joseph and Ethel Monkhouse. He is a farmer and they live at "Thethwaite", Raughton Head, Dalston, Carlisle, Cumberland. They have three children: PBADGBABA, Mary Ethel, born at Thethwaite, March 1, 1943; PBADGBABB, Kathleen, a twin of Ann, born at Thethwaite, Dec. 16, 1946; PBADGBABC, Ann, a twin on Kathleen, born at Thethwaite, Dec. 16, 1946. See p. 107.

PBADAEE (GBAGAEAE)

Martha Bell Hawke Crew had a second child born Nov. 23, 1946. Her husband was in north China at the time. Later they lived in San Diego, Cal., but expected to leave late in 1947 for Honolulu until his time overseas is terminated in mid-1948. Martha's mother visited relatives in England from February until August, 1947, the first time in 35 years. (See page 103.)

JOHN PEARSON BEWLEY AND JANE PATTERSON.

John Pearson Bewley was born at Cardewlees, Great Orton Parish, Cumberland County, England, on July 1, 1826. He was baptized at the church in which for generations the Bewley family had been christened, Dalston Parish Episcopal Church, August 5, 1826. In 1828 his only sister, Elizabeth, was born; in 1830, his only brother, Edward. As they grew older the children must have had much in common.

Cardewlees was the old home of the Pearson family. It was to be the Bewley home until the winter of 1853-4 when the Bewleys moved to Causa Grange, five miles southwest of Cardewlees. The Bewley children attended school in nearby Dalston which at that time had a population of 800 and was two miles east of Cardewlees.

Later John attended Joseph Hannah's private school in Carlisle for several years and boarded at the school for part or all the time. John's letters indicate that he was well educated and, like his father, could add pounds, shillings, and pence at one and the same time. To his habit of carefulness we are indebted for the many letters which remain and which tell many of the facts of his life.

As late as his sixteenth year he was still in school. Later, as a young man he traveled all up through Scotland, perhaps visiting stock and agricultural shows. In 1848 he wrote to his mother from Edinburgh that it was "The prettiest town I ever saw in my life." When twenty-five he visited the first international exhibition (1851) held in London. He wrote home of visiting Hampton Court, the Crystal Palace, of seeing Queen Victoria "Riding out in her Carriage in Hyde Park" and he ended with: "P.S. Tell Father to send me a 5 £ Note for I am afraid of Running short or getting my Pocket Picked."

In the following summer, 1852, he took a trip to Ireland. This was shortly after the terrible Irish Potato Famine and John wrote of the low wages, of lawlessness, of newly-arrived Scotch and English farmers, and "of Hundreds of Houses all gone to ruins were the inhabitants have all left & gone abroad." A young and enterprising man with money could make a small fortune, John thought, so in the autumn of 1853 he rented for about \$550 per year the farm of G. P. Houghton. This was known as Kilmanock, in the parish of Kilmokea, in the County of Wexford, at the junction of the Barrow and Suir rivers in south-east Ireland. About the same time Jane Patterson arrived from the Bewley home in England where for some time she had been the personal maid of John's mother. She was now to be the housekeeper at Kilmanock. His letters of 1853-57 tell of stocking his farm, his hired men, the great size of Irish sheep, his good soil, the farm work, going to England several times a year, attending stock fairs, taking butter, etc., to Liverpool to sell. Excerpts of 1854 are: "I have had between Twenty & Thirty men at work all last week.... My Horses are all as Fat as Bacon.... The Houghtons are all off. Report says to France, others to Italy.... Ireland as undergone rapid changes these last Few Years." It seems that his parents and brother went to visit Kilmanock in the summer of 1854.

About this time John began to have trouble with Houghton who would not fulfill certain terms of the contract. Matters became worse and a lawsuit followed, the case going from one court to another, three in all, until it reached the highest court in Ireland. Then, in 1857, the decision was rendered in John's favor and with part of the money he received he bought a gold watch and long chain in London. In March, 1857, John gave notice of his intention to

give up Kilmanock, and he wrote home that the news "flew like wild-fire. They all had it down at the Chaple on the Sunday morning." Houghton was asking about \$142,000 for Kilmanock. On Sept. 14, 1857 John had a sale at Kilmanock when he offered at public auction 200 acres of wheat, barley, and oats; 61 head of horned cattle, 160 sheep, 9 pigs, 6 horses, including Merryman, a stallion; 65 tons of hay, besides many agricultural implements, a jaunting cart, and some household furniture. John had had Kilmanock exactly four years.

The servants and others were sorry to see John and his house-keeper, Jane, leave Ireland. Some of the women tore their hair, asking, "What shall we do now with you gone? Who'll protect and take care of us against Houghton?" In fact, when the lawsuit was rendered against Houghton, John's Irish servants and neighbors burned an effigy of Houghton with joy and celebration, for they did not like him. As John and Jane left Kilmanock their former servants followed them along their way. John probably went to visit his parents, Jane perhaps did the same.

In the early spring of 1858, having satisfied the London residence requirements, John and Jane were married on April 8 in St. Gabriel's Church, Pimlico, London. Probably the Davidsons were their only witnesses, for Jane had been staying at her aunt's home during the preceding weeks. Mr. William Davidson was an official in the Treasury at London who in 1866 went to the mint as paymaster general. Their marriage was a disappointment to John's parents who did not like the idea of their oldest son, who would naturally take over the family property, marrying outside his social class. The Bewleys belonged to the country squire class and were well off, while the Pattersons were small farmers who did not own their own land. Most of the Patterson daughters went into "service" as housemaids, and Jane herself had worked as a personal maid for Mrs. Bewley before going to Ireland. Social classes and lines were drawn very closely in England then as now. While the Bewleys could not feel that Jane was on the same social level with themselves, they held her in high regard as a housekeeper, wife, and mother.

This was doubtless one of the reasons why John and Jane decided to leave England for Australia, though for three months the newly-weds visited among relatives. Her father was so loathe to see Jane go that he said he would rather see her in her grave than to go away to Australia. Mrs. Bewley knitted socks for John and admonished the bride: "Jane, take good care of John and I know he'll take good care of you." Jane was twenty-eight, the belle of her local countryside, and John was thirty-two. Since John was not to succeed to his father's property, he was given enough money to get started in Australia.

Brother Edward went to Liverpool to see them off on the ship "Morning Light" on July 3, 1858. A record has come down of the first seventeen days aboard ship. Items include: "Sunday. We had Church Service twice today, towards night a great many of the passengers became Sick, myself for one.... Six boys turned out today having been stoewas away in the Ship. The Captain threatened to put them on a plank and set them adrift, he however set them all to work.... The Sea very quiet.... Passengers enjoying themselves as well as they can.... Spoke with Ship Rajamahan bound for Calcutta.... there is scarcely any twilight...distance run 185.... I saw flying fish today they are scarcely as big as a herring and they fly something like a swallow." They daily sailed from 185 to 241 nautical miles.

The trip ended on Sept. 20, 1858, after being about two and a half months on the sea. They landed at Melbourne, Australia, and this became their headquarters for the following year and a half, during which time John traveled about a great deal, usually on horseback, looking for a farm to buy. Finally, he bought one, "Lochinvar," but he found it far from any good road or town. Soon after a good road was built by it, which greatly raised its value. By this time, however, John was in New Zealand. On April 5, 1862 he sold "Lochinvar" to Richard M. Norton for £3575 (\$17,100). John wrote home some glowing descriptions of his trips in Australia, of the hunting he did and conditions in general.

While living at Melbourne their first child was born, John Pearson Jr., on Jan. 3, 1859. However, on the following Dec. 19th the baby died and was buried in Grave No. 32, Compartment J, Melbourne. The extreme heat seems to have caused the death. Apparently for the same reason, the bereaved parents decided to go to New Zealand. In late March, 1860, they sailed aboard the Brig Active, Captain Smith, for Lyttleton, N.Z., arriving at Christ Church, N.Z., on April 30. They lived in two different houses there, and it was in Christ Church that Mary Jane was born on July 20, 1860. On July 2, 1861, they moved to St. Albans. There, at the "Willows" Elizabeth was born, March 2, 1862. A year and a week later they moved to Lyttleton. During the three years in which they lived in the southern of the two large islands, John was hunting for a suitable farm. He traveled about much on horseback, being gone sometimes for two or three weeks. Not being satisfied, John decided to go to the northern island. His account book states: "Mrs. B., myself and two children sailed from Lyttleton on 7th of May, 1863, and arrived in Wellington 8th May." The same month he bought a Maori vocabulary, for there were many natives in the northern island.

About this time the Bewleys in England began to write that John Pearson, the uncle after whom John was named, was desirous of leaving his farm and property to John if he would return to England. The Bewleys, too, urged him to return. For some reason John did not wish to return, perhaps thinking he would do better to remain in New Zealand. Usually, John wrote home at intervals of a month or two, but on June 15, 1862, his brother Edward wrote: "It is upwards of 30 weeks since we received any letter from you.... Mother thinks you have quite forgot us.... I was Married on the 20 may.... We stayed one week at Hoffat and then went to Edinburgh....when there I called and payed your insurance money." This, and the letters for the next few years urged John to return to England. John's mother had written on March 18, 1862: "you only thought of staying a bout 10 years you must be sharpe and make your fortunes God knows how many of us will be a live when you come back.... i hope Jane makes you a good wife and when you come back be shoure to come in Sommer may God prosper all your undertakings so no more from your a Fectnate Mother Elizabeth Bewley." About the same time, James Atkinson wrote to his brother-in-law, John, urging him to return, stating he had sent a box of dry goods requested by John, and adding "I am now doing £125000 (\$600,000) a year."

On April 9, 1864, John wrote from Hutt that he had bought some land. This seems to be Brandon Hall, Rangitikei, near Bulls, N.Z. It was probably not until 1865 that the Bewleys moved to their new home from Hutt, near Wellington. They went in a horsecart as there

were no roads at that time. Leaving Wellington, they drove for sixty miles up the sea coast and then forty miles over bad roads. One of the children fell out of the cart when they were at Fort Manto.

When they arrived at Brandon Hall, there were no people at Rangitikei. A wood, or brush, a mile long bordered Brandon Hall with its 6500 acres. Neighbors were few. Fergusons lived nearest, a quarter mile away. Polands had four children and often visited the Bewleys. Fraziers, Trigers, Doutys and Hollinsworth all lived within three or four miles. Mr. Bull kept a store and post office at Bulls, a mile away, where there were several houses. There was a poor school there, too, but the Bewley children had a home education. Brandon Hall had eight rooms when the Bewleys moved to it, but John added five more. It was not a log house but was of wood and the walls were very thin as the climate was mild. The nearest church was a Church of England place of worship thirteen miles away and John often rode there on horseback to attend the services.

Most of John's 6500 acres had a stab fence around it, the sixteen miles of fence being built by John and his servants. He gradually built up a flock of 7000 sheep. Sheep-scab broke out in the neighborhood and a nearby rancher brought a lawsuit against John, accusing him of allowing his sheep to spread the scab. The trial was held at Wanganui, thirteen miles away. Though it was difficult to know how the scab was spread, the decision went against John.

All John's land was used for pasture. He continually kept two men busy fencing and others were busy nearer the house, the wool shed and cow shed. At shearing time eight or ten men were needed. The shepherds kept dogs and there were also three horses, Bess, Charlie, and Nebuchednezar, and a dozen oxen and several hogs. Charlie was John's favorite saddle horse and he lost his life, and John barely saved his, when the two tried to cross the Rangitikei River near Brandon Hall. John, and occasionally Jane, would sometimes go boar hunting and they had several narrow escapes.

In the late 1860's the Maori tribes began to cause trouble because of land claims. One night they killed a nearby family and they continually were a cause of danger. Because of this danger and for other reasons, John and Jane decided to return to England. All the neighbors, too, wanted to sell out and nobody wanted to buy. Prices were very low and the 7000 sheep had to be killed and boiled down for the tallow for which there was a market. They packed some choice meat in large boxes to take with them to England. In doing this they were pioneers, for New Zealand now sends immense quantities of meat to foreign countries.

It is believed that John Edward Bewley was born at Hutt, Mar. 11, 1865, before the family went to Brandon Hall. After their arrival, three others were born: Jessie on Nov. 6, 1867 and twins, George Patterson and Sarah Moore, two years later. When the family had lived at Brandon Hall about five years, and after all their affairs had been settled, John wrote in his account book: "Oct. 31, 1870. Coach from Rangitikei to Wellington for family, £10-0-0." They took a steamboat to Manakau and later went to Auckland in the far north, where they stayed for three weeks. John now planned to take a ship to San Francisco, travel across the States, and go to England. Undoubtedly, if he had done so he would have decided later to settle farther west than Maryland. The trip to Auckland had made the children seasick, so John decided to go as directly to Eng-

land as possible. On Dec. 3, 1870 he entered in his book: "Passage to London for Family, £120-0-0," securing two cabins in the Aboukir for his family of nine. The Suez Canal had just been opened but the Aboukir went around the tip of South America. Thus, John and Jane were the first two of the Bewleys to circumnavigate the globe. Several incidents occurred on the voyage. Some got seasick, John was almost swept overboard, rough seas were encountered, water two feet deep swept into their cabin, and Jessie fell from an upper bunk into her father's arms. The trip lasted nearly four months.

Great was the joy of all when on March 27, 1871 they reached London. Two days later they were in Carlisle, met by their relatives who parcelled the children out among themselves for a time. Jane took most of the children to Kennedy's Corner, John went home to Causa Grange, and Jessie stayed with the Atkinsons at Harraby House. Jane hardly knew her own younger brothers and sisters, and her own mother hardly knew her. There were nephews and nieces to become acquainted with, and for the children there were many cousins.

A house, Binnacle, was secured at Port Carlisle and on May 31, 1871, John and his family went there to live until the following February. Their new home was on the body of water called Solway Firth. There, too, Mary and Elizabeth went to school for a half year. In the meantime John had located an estate, Llansannor Court, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, Wales. He leased it in January, 1872, and moved there with his family in February. They left Binnacle, an inn with ten or twelve rooms and several sheds, and went to Llansannor with its eight hundred acres and its palatial-looking residence. The home had great thick stone walls, many rooms, two stories and an attic, surrounded with a beautiful lawn and grounds and vine covered walls. The children had as a governess, Miss Eliz. Davis, their father's cousin. She taught them and took care of them, but later they went to school. The climate was damp and some of the children suffered from poor health. They often played in the nearby cemetery beside the church where the family regularly attended. The last two children were born at Llansannor Court, Emma Mabel in 1872 and Alice Margaret on February 12, 1875.

Continuous wet weather at harvest time made it impossible to gather the crops for several successive years. This caused John to give up his lease at the end of three years instead of the agreed five. John asked Jane if she didn't want to go to the backwoods of America and start all over again. Jane agreed and they made ready to leave Llansannor Court. Last visits were paid to relatives and friends, never to be seen again, and passage was booked on the S.S. Illinois of the United States Line. When the Illinois left England in September, 1875, it carried eleven Bewleys. John was 49, Jane 45, Mary 15, Elizabeth 13, Annie 12, John 10, Jessie almost 8, George and Sarah almost 6, Mabel 3, and Alice 1½ years of age.

October 4, 1875 should be a red letter day among Bewley descendants for on that day the Illinois landed the Bewley immigrants at Philadelphia, Penn., where they remained until the 12th getting their baggage ashore. The following three weeks they lived in Pittsburgh where the children were introduced to the American schools. They left Pittsburgh because of the smoke, dirt, and dust. November found them at Alexandria, an old Southern town in Virginia, just across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C. During the four months they lived in Alexandria, John was traveling about looking

for a farm. On Feb. 24, 1876 the Bewleys moved the few miles to Berwyn (then Branchville), Md., where John had bought a farm from Mr. Shanabrooks, paying about \$9400 for it. Later he bought a smaller tract, so that he owned about 250 acres. Sixty acres were on the Berwyn side, the rest across the Pike. The farm contained much wood and water, for John was a lover of nature and used to like to walk in the woods with his hands clasped behind his back. It was his intention to build a sawmill and saw up the fine big trees, mostly oak, and sell the lumber. For this purpose where the cold and warm branches met, he dug a small ditch through which to float the large logs and to provide water power. His death prevented the fulfillment of this plan, but about 1892 his two sons bought an engine for about \$1400, set it up there, and sawed lumber until the supply was exhausted. Later the mill burned. A strip of land along the pike was leased for a time to a clay company.

In 1888 the present "Lochinvar" home was finished and the family moved into the new and spacious residence. Previously they had lived in an old tobacco barn which had been converted into a home.

After almost five years in America, John died at the age of fifty-four, August 29, 1880. His death was unexpected. He had had a cold which developed into diphtheria. Doctors were called and it was in their presence that he died. They gave him some medicine to relieve the congestion in his chest, but in taking it he began to choke and was soon gone. He died in the corner of the front room of the little house used as their home after coming to Berwyn. He lies buried in the Beltsville Cemetery, three miles up the Pike from Lochinvar. His death was the second in the family in America, for Emma Mabel had died in the summer of 1876. She, too, lies buried in the Beltsville Cemetery.

For ten years after John's death, Jane kept the family together. She supervised the running of the farm, directed all the work, and often mounted her horse to ride about the farm, even when she was well up in her fifties. Once she fell from her horse while opening a gate, causing her to light on the end of her spine. This brought on cancer of the rectum, causing her great suffering. Finally, she died December 6, 1890, sixty years of age. Jessie was the only one of her children whom she saw married. The remaining family of seven continued to live at Lochinvar for seven years before any of them were married. Mary, the oldest, was thirty and Alice, the youngest, was but sixteen when their mother died. Between 1897 and 1906, John, George, Annie, Alice, and Sarah all married, leaving Mary and Elizabeth alone at Lochinvar. These all continued to live in Berwyn or in Washington or the immediate vicinity.

John and Jane were faithful Christians, regularly attending the local churches when possible. Both learned to read from the Bible. John habitually would kneel at his bedside to say his prayers before retiring at night. Jane learned the Shorter Catechism and in her fifties could still answer the questions. John had a quiet, gentle and amiable disposition and was a lover of children, animals, and nature. He left the disciplining of the children to Jane who was quite capable of doing it. John was systematic and Jane was resourceful. Both had lived life richly and fully during their years in England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Wales, and America.

PBADC

MRS. JANE PATTERSON BEWLEY, 1830-1890.

GBAGC

Jane Patterson was born on Nov. 1, 1830 at Craigs, Middlebie Parish, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and was baptized at Waterbeck in that parish. She and her parents and relatives were Presbyterians belonging to the Church of Scotland. Jane was the third of eleven children born to George Patterson (1796-1869, PBAD) and Mary Graham (1804-1888, GBAG), whose homes were about 12 miles north of Craigs. The child just older and the one just younger, both boys, died in infancy. Jane was about five years younger than her older sister Agnes, who later married Mr. Matthew Mann. She was about seven years older than the next in the family, Isabella, who later married Mr. William Robinson.

About 1835 the family of four moved to Hotts, about a quarter mile from Craigs. After 1840 the family of six to eleven lived at Kennedy's Corner, or The Corner as it was often called. There, two miles southeast of Craigs and Hotts, they rented a very nice looking brick home and the small adjoining property. There were only two or three houses at The Corner, in one of which lived Jean, an aunt of Jane's after whom she was probably named. Jean was always considered a part of the family and she outlived all her Patterson brothers and sisters, dying in 1874, aged 80. George had been trained as a shoemaker but after 1840 he devoted most of his time to farming.

The Patterson children attended the Gair school where their reading book was the Bible. Jane's daughter, Jessie, once wrote: "My mother had to learn the Shorter Catechism and repeat so many questions and answers a week. Fifty years afterwards she could answer the questions still. Each child had to bring a peat each day to the school to help keep the room warm. When they brought them to the door they would throw them up in the corner where they were kept ready for use.

One day the teacher locked my mother in the coal bin and went home and forgot her. Some one passing the school after dark heard some one singing and went in to see who it was. She came out smiling. It was for no fault of hers that she was thus treated. As one of the older ones in her family she had plenty to do in the helping of the younger ones. I have heard Mother say their reading book in school was the Bible, and she must have read it quite a bit for she could pronounce those names in the Old Testament as if they were 'a', 'an', or 'the'."

Jane probably got the customary amount of education which may have amounted to six or eight years. She grew up into a rather tall young lady with fair skin, blue eyes, and dark brown hair. Jessie wrote of her: 'In young womanhood she was the belle of the countryside, a very pretty young lady. At one time when she was going to Annan to hire some men, in the same car with her on the train was a large woman wearing a long cape. In conversation with her the woman asked where she was going and on hearing the answer

the woman said, "That is the same place where I am going; we can keep together." Once when the woman lifted her arm my mother saw a pistol in the woman's belt. When they arrived at the station my mother wanted to get rid of the woman, so she told her that she had a little business to attend to and for her to go on and she would catch up to her. After a while she looked out and saw the woman's head bobbing up and down in the crowd leaving the station; then she slipped out another way. When my mother first saw the pistol she felt sure that what seemed to be a woman was in reality a man dressed as a woman."

About 1851-2 Jane became lady's maid to Mrs. John Bewley of Woodhouses in Great Orton Parish, five miles southwest of Carlisle, Cumberland County, England. Among other duties she must read to Mrs. Bewley and help dress her and select her clothing. In this way she first became acquainted with John, her future husband. She soon was held in high regard by Mrs. Bewley. John in 1853 leased Kilmanock estate near Waterford, Ireland. It was difficult to secure a satisfactory housekeeper, so on Oct. 30, 1853 the two arrived at Kilmanock where Jane became a very satisfactory housekeeper. Four years later John had a sale and gave up his lease of Kilmanock. Jane no doubt visited her parents for a time and then went to live with her well-to-do aunt and uncle, the Davidsons, in London.

The four years at Kilmanock had drawn John and Jane together. Perhaps the separation was necessary to convince the two of their love for each other. Perhaps social standing had kept them from marrying earlier. On April 8, 1858 they were married in St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, London. They decided to emigrate to Australia. From July 3 to Sept. 20, 1858 they were aboard the "Morning Light" sailing from 185 to 241 nautical miles a day. For a year and a half they lived in Melbourne where Jane's first child, John Pearson Jr., was born on Jan. 3, 1859 and died the following Dec. 19th.

They moved on to New Zealand where they lived at Christchurch, 1860-1; at Hutt, 1861-5; and at Brandon Hall, Rangitikei, 1865-70. During this time Mary, Elizabeth, Annie, John, Jessie, George and Sarah were born. It was a hard life for John and especially for Jane, for they lived far from a doctor, especially at Brandon Hall. Jessie wrote: "The nearest neighbor was two miles away and the wife there assisted at the birth of some of the children and myself. No doubt it was a hard life for one so far from homefolks in those days. Friendly Maories used to visit the house and when Sarah and George, twins, were born they came in to see the babies, and examined their hands and feet and exclaimed, 'Kapi the pickaninnie!'"

Phrenologists were active in the mid-1800's. One, Sohier, "from Paris, London, Bath, &c." appeared in Melbourne and set up his museum. Perhaps because, like many others, John and Jane believed in this pseudo-science, or perhaps for the fun of it they visited Sohier who carefully gave each a "complete study" for £1 each. On two sides of a folder $8\frac{1}{4}$ by $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches in size Sohier noted down that Jane's circumference over the head to the hole of each ear was $13\frac{5}{8}$ inches; the circumference over the perceptives

to the hole of each ear was 11 3/8 inches; and the greatest horizontal circumference was 22 1/4 inches. He noted the size of her head was 5; her instincts, 5; sympathies, 7; morals, 6; perceptives, 6; and reflectives, 6. On 34 other "affective faculties or feelings" he gave her readings of 4 to 7. Then Sohier solemnly wrote:

"January 11th 1860 - This Lady has a good sized head and an active sanguine temperament. She has a great deal of impulsiveness haste and passion, and as soon as she is at all opposed she will not give up in the slightest manner. She is very firm and very tenacious but not proud nor selfish. She is very generous and sympathizing, is cheerful and happy, has a first rate memory and plenty of interest and readiness in talk; in fact she is very eloquent and advocates any particular point of her own with immense enthusiasm. Her judgment is rapid and excellent because her forehead is extremely well proportioned; hence she is decidedly a very clever woman who can learn and know a vast deal. She could if it so pleased be very great in any natural science as botany etc. She must be acted upon through her generous feelings but cannot be driven. P. Sohier."

Since Sohier, in addition to his 'ability to read bumps', was probably a keen student of personality, some of the above statements may have presented a fairly accurate summary of Jane's temperament at the age of twenty-nine. Jane was a resourceful woman. At Brandon Hall John broke a bone in his wrist and Jane set and bound it up. Jessie wrote of her: "She was with him in all he did and backed him up and sustained him in all troublous times of discouragement. Mother had a good system to go by - a thing is either right or wrong; if right, go ahead; if wrong, leave it alone. If she said 'no' it meant 'no' and there was no getting around it. If we asked Father if we could do something or go some place or other, he would say, 'Ask your mother.' He left all the decisions to her knowing they were in good hands. He depended on her for everything and they surely made a good team. My father evidently took care of all business out of the house and left all the running of the house to her and the children. I often used to think that if I was ever as good as my mother I would be pretty fine, and I am sure that her sons and daughters have risen up and called her blessed. She was a good, God-fearing woman."

Jane and her family returned to London from New Zealand on the "Aboukir" on March 27, 1871, thus being the first of her ancestral line to circumnavigate the earth, for they returned by way of South America and had gone out by way of South Africa. It was a glad reunion for Jane and her brothers and sisters. As the numerous children were handed out of the conveyance her mother greeted each one, asking after a time, "Are there any more, Jean?" After a visit at The Corner the Bewley family of nine took up a nine-months' residence at Binnacle, Port Carlisle, near their relatives. In February 1872 they moved to Llansannor Court, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, Wales. Binnacle, an old inn with ten or twelve rooms was left behind for the palatial manor-house of Llansannor Court with its many rooms and 800 or so acres. This was to be the Bewley home until early in 1875.

Jessie wrote: "My mother in Wales had sixteen teeth drawn at one time and a gold plate put in, united with the lower teeth by springs. On one occasion the sexton of the nearby church rang the bell a long time waiting for my mother to come in. Some one told him he would have to quit, for she was not coming that day as a baby had arrived." This was either Emma Mabel, born in 1872 or Alice, born in February 1875.

When on account of poor crops, being ruined by rain, John was so discouraged, he went in one day and said, "Jane, what do you say if we sell out here and go to America where no one knows us and start all over again?" She answered, "All right, Pa." And so he prepared for a sale. Jessie believed that John's brother or some one had thought John was not managing all right.

The nine Bewley children went north in May 1875 with Jane while John finished up his business affairs. Shortly before this Jane's mother had left The Corner and was living with Elizabeth and John at Henry's Hill. They all stayed together at this place until September. Jane thus had a five-month visit with her mother and with her brothers and sisters who lived nearby. The children, too, got acquainted with their cousins, uncles, and aunts. Jessie remembered visiting her Aunt Agnes at Bottomhouse. She remembered her Uncle John taking her with him one day to a peat bog where she saw many peats, cut about the size but a little longer than a brick, resting against one another as they dried.

Farewells were sad, for Jane may not have expected to see her mother and some other relatives again. She prepared for her fifth and last ocean trip aboard the S.S. Illinois. They landed in Philadelphia on Oct. 4, 1875. After living there, at Allegheny, Pa., and Alexandria, Va., the family settled at what is now Berwyn, Md., in February 1876. A time of sorrow, when Emma Mabel died, was followed later in 1876 by a visit to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Their home, a remodeled tobacco barn, was quite in contrast to Llansannor Court. It was the only New World home John knew, for he died Aug. 29, 1880, leaving Jane to care for their family of eight children ranging in age from five to twenty years.

For ten years longer Jane reared her family until her own death, Dec. 6, 1890. She was injured in the mid-1880's by a fall from her horse. Cancer developed and caused her great pain in the following years. Bright spots in these years were the building and occupancy of Lochinvar in 1888 and the marriage of Jessie in 1890, the only one of her children she lived to see married.

Jane had the next to largest number of children of all her brothers and sisters. Up to January 1, 1947 she had had 10 children, 35 grandchildren, and 53 great grandchildren, making 98 descendants. She had 98 of all the 255 descendants of her parents' children. Her fine character and influence have gone far to shape the lives of her descendants.

PBADCF & GBAGCF JESSIE BEWLEY PARKER

Elsewhere in this book appears "My Recollections" by Jessie Bewley Parker which takes up her life from the year of her baptism at the age of three (1870) until the year of her marriage and the death of her mother (1890). "A Goodly Heritage," published in 1941 for her family, gives her life until that year. The subtitle of the book, "The Life of Albert George Parker, Sr., with Notes on His Family," indicates the nature of the 226-page book.

Jessie kept in touch with her sisters and brothers after moving from the Berwyn, Md., area in 1907. She was also a good correspondent with the Patterson, Bewley, and Atkinson cousins in Scotland and England. Her occasional visits with the Bewley relatives in her own or their homes were always much enjoyed. Probably some of her nieces and nephews felt they knew her better than some of the nearby uncles and aunts.

Jessie was kept exceedingly busy with her household duties while her nine children were young. As a minister's wife she was called upon to attend many meetings and take part in them, a duty which she ably performed. She was a pleasant conversationalist and had a smile and word of greeting for all. As her children became older she took a more active part in the work of the church, teaching a Sunday School class, attending and becoming an officer in the missionary and ladies societies, and doing other work.

A story her husband Albert once related was that he was determined that he would not marry a girl who didn't know the Westminster Shorter Catechism. When his choice of the Bewley sisters finally rested upon Jessie, she set to work busily with Annie and Sarah to learn it. Jessie was more industrious than her sisters and always kept the accounts for her mother. She had gotten more education than any of the others and was a teacher for a time. She was very good looking, even in a work dress, Albert thought. When Mrs. Bewley saw which way the wind was blowing she told Albert that he had chosen the pick of the Bewley daughters.

About 1934 Jessie began to make quilts of various and beautiful designs. Soon her ambition was to make a quilt for each of her grandchildren. By 1941, when the last two of her twenty-five grandchildren were born, she had accomplished her goal. She had given each quilt a name in keeping with the design and colors. For generations to come these reminders of her love and skill will be handed down in various branches of the Parker family. In addition, Jessie set industriously to work, once the war had started, to make quilts for the American Red Cross. By February 1944 she had made 32 of the 60 quilts made in Hanover, Indiana, where she made her home after 1940. The quilts were for sick soldiers.

Jessie died on April 26, 1944 at the age of 76 years, 5 months, and 20 days. Several weeks later Donald wrote the following letter to many of her friends:

820 Ninth Avenue
Brookings, So. Dak.
May 14, 1944

Dear Friends:

I am writing to a number of friends whom our mother cherished. Your name and address, or a card, or a letter were found in her writing desk and we feel sure that she would want us to write to you to inform you of her passing.

Mother, as you know, had not been in good health during the past few years. By 1939 she had developed leukemia. However, x-ray treatments, given at intervals, were able to keep this blood condition under control. The trouble at times caused her some physical discomfort, especially to her skin.

Mother never did feel she had a strong heart, but it wasn't until several years ago that she developed serious heart trouble. She frequently had heart attacks and from this she almost passed away last February 13th. Heart stimulants, administered just in the nick of time, caused her to make a quick recovery, though she continued to have a very irregular heartbeat. At that time, or shortly afterward, she was greatly encouraged by visits from her doctor son, Elliott; Donald and his small children, Jessie Bewley and Donald, Jr.; Malcolm and Ruth Beulah; and by the day by day visits of Albert, Katharine, and Susan in whose Hanover, Indiana home she had been living since the summer of 1940.

Mother had remained upstairs from December 28, 1943 until February 11th, as she felt that the exertion of climbing the long flight of stairs was too much for her heart. However, when she had recovered from her attack in mid-February, she occasionally went down stairs and even walked outside on several occasions. The warm spring day of Friday, April 21st, encouraged her to go outside to enjoy the sunny weather. Though she thought she was well protected, she developed a chest cold which got gradually worse until she was quite miserable with it on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. To be ready, if needed, Katharine slept outside Mother's door and, when Mother's coughing and restlessness disturbed her about three and five o'clock on Wednesday morning, she went in to see her. At five, Mother took a sleeping tablet, as she had often done before, to give her some rest. The physical rest came - and continued on into an eternal rest, for she peacefully passed away, probably shortly before 7:00 A.M., April 26th, when Katharine again visited her room.

When Father's funeral was held in the same large, living-room of the President's home at Hanover College, April 4, 1937, all the sons (except Graham and Kenneth in India) and Beulah were present. This was again the group which gathered for Mother's funeral. Five daughters-in-law and three of her twenty-five grandchildren were also present. A number of relatives and friends of the

family sent floral tributes. The service (the 23rd Psalm and a prayer) was a brief one at 2:00 P.M., April 28th, with only members of her family present. The body was taken to nearby Louisville, Ky., where, like Father's, it was cremated. The ashes were scattered over Malcolm's burial lot in Memphis, Tenn., where Father's likewise had been scattered.

Mother was born on November 6, 1867 at Rangitikei, New Zealand, where her father, an Englishman, and her mother, a Scotch woman, lived on a large sheep ranch. Her earliest recollection was of her christening in the Church of England at Wellington, just before the family of nine left New Zealand in 1870. The Bowleys lived in England and Wales until 1875 when they came to America. They soon established their home at Berwyn, Md., near Washington, D.C. Two sisters and two brothers, all of Berwyn, survive Mother. After finishing her school work and teaching a year, Mother was married on May 21, 1890 to my father, Albert George Parker of Oswego, N.Y.

Mother made a very able Presbyterian minister's wife as Father held pastorates at the following places: Street, Md., 1890-1900; Stewartstown, Pa., 1900-1904; Olney, Ill., 1907-1912; Peoria, Ill., 1912-1916; Camp Point, Ill., 1916-1917; Camp Creek near Macomb, Ill., 1917-1919; Gardner, Kansas, 1919-1923; Conneautville, Pa., 1923-1927; Paw Paw, Ill., 1927-1931. Father retired in 1931 and in 1936 moved from Paw Paw to nearby Mendota, Ill., which remained their home until Father's death in 1937.

From that date until 1942, when she felt unable physically to do so, Mother visited around for long or short periods at the homes of her children. Meanwhile, she made her home with Donald and family at Parkville, Mo., from 1937 to 1940, and thereafter with Albert and family at Hanover, Indiana.

With her many friends in the places of her earlier residence, Mother kept in touch, and especially so at Christmas time. Many of these same friends brought her great joy on the occasion of her 75th birthday in 1942. Their letters, cards, and telegrams were found in her writing desk, showing how much she cherished these expressions of love and appreciation. Just a few of these expressions may be given: "I congratulate you for the person you are, always young in heart though you live to be a hundred." "Birthday greetings to a much loved former President of our Missionary Society." "You were so kind to me, and I have never been able to repay you." "You are blessed with a wonderful family and they will be a great comfort to you." "You had such a long, useful and happy life." "You have always been such a wonderful mother that anything your family can do for you will be a joy to them." "You have been such a wonderful mother. You gave all your children such fine Christian training, which is worth more than wealth." "As I think of you and your ability to make and retain your friends, life has surely been kind to you. It is so lovely for you to be surrounded by your children and grandchildren and you will always be young."

An honor which Mother greatly appreciated was that of being chosen by the Park College Alumni Association as Park Mother of 1939.

In Mother's desk, too, was found a little bundle of early letters from one or another of her children stating - sometimes falteringly - their great love for and appreciation of her. From a Sophomore son in Park College came this note: "There are many things which were better told than untold. At this time I want to tell you of the thankfulness I and all of us have for the great amount of good, kindness, and love you have given to us. We can only repay you by making of our lives something worthy, something big and strong to show that the lessons learned from you have been of some value. This is our aim and we strive our best to attain it." From another Sophomore son on Mother's day: "I have been thinking a lot of you today. I certainly am appreciating the things you have done for me. I possibly did not like some of the discipline at the time, but I can realize now how much it is meaning to me. Jesus Christ has come to mean an awful lot to me through your guidance and I talk to him a lot about you. I wore a pink carnation today for you and it is my greatest hope that I may wear one of the same color for many years."

From a college Junior: "Words are poor means of conveying feelings but they are the best we have next to actions. I think the best heritage God can give a man is a mother who has the love of God in her heart and he has certainly blessed all of us boys in that way. I hope I can live a life of cheerful and diligent devotion to unselfish duty such as you have given me for an example." From a son in college: "Next Sunday is Mother's day... Every time I think of it I realize more how much you have sacrificed for us boys and how careful you have been in training us. I can realize the training in the different attitude some other boys and girls have toward some moral problems than I have. I hope that I will so live that you will have just reasons to be glad that you have sacrificed for and trained me."

From another son in college when there were a number of smaller brothers and Beulah at home: "I hope this may be the most happy birthday you have ever had... I hope it will not be long before you will not have to work so much and can take your time for rest, for you have done so much more work than most mothers do. We boys will never be able to do enough to reward you for all you have done for us. I hope that we will live such lives of service to men and God that you will be proud to call us your sons and we will know that whatever we do in the way of service we received all the spirit of it from you." From another son in college: "Thanksgiving is almost here again. It is a time when our thoughts naturally turn to things which are near and dear to us and for which we are grateful. We have fond memories of loving care, memories from which we do not wish to part. I think, Mother, that I am able to realize some, if not all, of the care, worry, and hardship under which you have struggled to bring your eight sons to maturity. Now, Mother, I don't want you to feel that we do not care, for we do. There may have been times when we seemed unruly but, Mother, please forget all these times. I don't know just how to say it, but you know what I mean." From another son at college: "You know, for some reason we have gotten into the habit

of always writing to Father when we write home. Maybe it is best, because possibly he has more time to write than you get. But just because we don't write to you direct is no sign that we don't think as much of you as we ever did. We do think of you lots of times and they are the pleasantest thoughts, I assure you... As time goes on we come to realize more and more what you have sacrificed for us, and the many little things you have done for us. My wish for the coming year is that you shall have lots of joy in the realization that your children are striving hard to help those whom you would help if you could, and to prepare themselves for usefulness in God's world."

From a grown son: "Congratulations on your Silver Wedding Anniversary. I hope that on your Golden Anniversary you can see all of us boys and Beulah doing some good work for the World's good. Twenty-five years of work for us is a long time and I hope that in a few years you can see the fruits of your work, and that they are good." From another grown son: "Here is a little birthday present that I want you to use for your ease or pleasure. I wish you many, many happy returns of the day, each one bringing you more happiness and enjoyment and satisfaction in seeing the results of your love and uncomplaining service for us working out for the good of the world and the advancement of God's Kingdom."

From a teacher: "I'm looking forward to being home at Christmas. I want to see my little Mother. Once a year for a week or two is an awful little while to be home, isn't it? ... What do you want for Christmas? ... We think of you lots and wish we could be back again and get in the way and tease and love." From a young pastor: "I have called at 60 or 80 homes this week and I have found all kinds of Mothers, but not any that have done as much for their children as you have. I am learning to appreciate all your work for me more and more, and I hope I may never act or live ungratefully or unlovingly."

From a young minister son: "At prayer meeting the subject was about the people who had meant most to us in giving us a good example, and I can say that I have learned more of the spirit of Christ from your love and unselfishness than I have from any other source. If I can do my work as faithfully and with as little thought for myself and with so much love for others as you have, I shall feel that my life is a big success." From a son, soon to be married and to start for the mission field, came this on a Mother's day: "I will be thinking of you very much all day, and not this one day only, for you have been the most wonderful and unselfish mother that there could possibly be, and I appreciate all your sacrifices for me and the rest of us more and more each day. I trust all of us boys and Beulah can live such useful lives for the Kingdom of God that you can feel that your work has not been for nothing."

From a son in Europe: "Your birthday will soon be coming along again, marking another year in the life that you have

lived so well for others. May God's richest blessings be yours throughout this year and the years that are to follow." From a son in the Orient: "The regular letters from home have meant a great deal to me during the years I have been away from home, for they keep me always looking to the place where you are as home. When one knows that at home there are parents who are always thinking of and interested in one, it is a great encouragement to keep going ahead." In 1918 a son wrote a letter, quoting only the following song, signing it and addressing it "To Mother":

Sometimes in the hush of the evening hour
 When shadows creep from the West,
 I think of the twilight songs you sang
 And the boy you lull'd to rest;
 The wee little boy with the tousled head
 That long, long ago was thine;
 I wonder if sometimes you long for that boy,
 O little Mother of Mine.

And now he has grown to man's estate,
 Grown stalwart in body and strong,
 You'd hardly know that he was the lad
 You lull'd with your slumber song.
 The years have altered the form and the life
 But the heart is unchanged by time,
 And still he is only your boy as of old,
 O little Mother of Mine.

There were many other letters written in like vein in the years which followed, but these, tied in a bundle, were especially treasured, for they were the first expressions of love, written shortly after her children left home. We are reminded of Luke 2:52, "But his mother kept all these sayings in her heart." A young Hanover College girl graduate who knew her well wrote these words which were printed in the college paper on April 28:

She was old here, but we knew only her youth -
 Stories of a minister husband, eight sons, and a daughter -
 Tales of the ministry in proper, past days -
 Scrubbed-faced boys and a girl, lined up in Church -
 How they swelled the choir -
 How they learned the Shorter Catechism -
 Boys, doctor, banker, business men, missionaries, ministers,
 Freshly baked bread, hand-painted pictures,
 Needle-work, storied-quilts, carefully tended growing things -
 Hands ever fashioning something for someone -
 Mind and heart, ever filled with faith, simple yet deep -
 Widely opened eyes, shining blue -
 Shining with thoughtfulness, shining with love -
 She has closed them for a time. (J.J.J.)

Yours sincerely, for the Parker Family,

Donald D. Parker

To Donald and others came many expressions of sympathy, a few of which may be noted. The Newton C. Shaws of Stewartstown, Penn., wrote: "You had a grand mother and you may well be proud of her. She will be waiting at the pearly gates to welcome her children, of whom she also can be justly proud. We always sent her a card at Christmas time and she in turn sent us a full page letter dealing with the activities of the family." Dorothy Theis, a former Sunday School class pupil, now married, wrote: "George and I had the greatest admiration and regard for your mother. She had a very strong character and personality." The Coyners of Macomb wrote: "She was a wonderful mother and a kind friend. We are very glad to have known her and be numbered among her friends."

Mrs. Anna C. Fear of Gardner, Kansas wrote: "I, too, loved your mother. I haven't any but happy memories of her and will always feel my life was enriched for having known her. Our minister paid a beautiful tribute to her yesterday in his opening service, ending with 'Her children rise up and call her blessed.'" Mrs. Minnie Turner of Gardner wrote: "I shall always cherish the memory of the friendship and Christian influence of Rev. and Mrs. Parker in Gardner. Your mother and I attended a convention together in Topeka, Kansas once. She meant so much to me - I fear I didn't tell her so often enough. She led a beautiful life, so useful to the end."

Miss Ellen Mitchell of Paw Paw, Ill., wrote: "Your mother was a great friend and mother, and had a wonderful family. I have many letters and cards that she sent to me and which I prize very highly." Dr. Ethel S. Ferguson of Paw Paw wrote: "I am glad and proud to have known her. As wife, mother, friend, church worker, she seemed to me to be, from the heart outward, one of the most complete Christian characters I have ever known. Her lovely Christmas letters will be greatly missed by several of us here in Paw Paw. I took pleasure in thinking of her in the Hanover home." An 'in-law' mother wrote: "Your mother lived a wonderful Christian life. What better testimony to that than the loving tributes paid her in the letters from her sons."

Dr. Myers, to whose clinic she had gone for a couple years, wrote: "She was a contribution to American and Christian motherhood, rare and precious." Rev. Frank B. Everett, a classmate of her husband, wrote: "That was a fine tribute to a very worthy mother. I shall miss her letters very much. They were so newsy about her family. And how proud she was of you all, and she had every reason to be" Rev. Wilmot A. Carrington, best man at her wedding wrote: "I well remember Jessie Bewley and my visit to her fine country home. Albert and I were classmates and roommates in Brown Hall during one of our Seminary years, and I well remember how we were snowed in on that sudden storm of March 18, 1888... We were greatly interested in our respective lady loves, whom we married in 1890. Mine died in Brazil, whither I had gone as a missionary in 1891, and Parker was greatly inclined toward that field, but Jessie's mother negatived the plan and so they stayed in the United States to the great enrichment of both the home and the foreign fields... But the palm goes to Parker in our class as a family man with his eight sons and one daughter who went out

into so many useful and Christian walks of life. It was so fine that your mother could spend her last days in the midst of old familiar scenes and where she could frequently enjoy the visits of her children whom she had so carefully brought up and trained in Christian ways and who rose up to call her blessed and to appreciate more and more her fine Christian character as wife and mother. I saw very little of Parker after our graduation."

Jessie always liked to read but for many years she did not have time to satisfy her desire. With the passing of the years she read more and more. A record kept by her shows that she read about 175 books, novels and otherwise, during her last four and a third years. Many were by the best writers of the past and present. Another record for 1936 indicated that she and Albert were entertaining an average of one visitor a day. For about the last eight years she sent out a mimeographed Christmas letter to some 60 or 70 friends of former years. She much enjoyed the replies she received in answer.

The occasion of her 75th birthday, Nov. 6, 1942, at Hanover was a happy one, long remembered. Friends in former parishes had been advised of the anniversary and from each place came five or ten cards or letters. Friends in Indiana and elsewhere, and her own family, sent notes. In all she received some 85 cards and letters, many of which she mounted in a scrapbook. There were some gifts besides and nine Hanover friends attended a birthday tea in her honor.

On one occasion her first daughter-in-law, Katharine, wrote the following verse, entitled "Happiness" -

"Her kitchen's the busiest place in the house,
And the cheeriest place of all:
A stove and a sink, a washing machine,
And a map of the world on the wall."

In December, 1944, Elliott sent \$1500 to the president of Park College, which all nine children had attended, to establish a Parker Memorial Fund in honor of Albert G. and Jessie B. Parker.

Jessie was one who could enjoy a good joke or story on herself or anyone else. She once wrote: "On May 26, 1890 we went to our first charge at Highland Church. It was pouring rain and we were taken to the home of Mr. Arch Wilson where a reception had been prepared, first a dinner and afterward a bride's cake, ice cream, and other things. About fifty guests were present. During the evening I went out on the porch and sat on a chair whose rockers had been cut off. I did not know it and in rocking I went clear over the porch on to the ground which happened to be near. It was dark out there, for which I was thankful."

Jessie had a great love and high regard for Albert and once wrote of him: "He was an unassuming man, but knew how things should be done and insisted on it in his churches. He was very fond of young people, for they are the hope of the church. He has gone to his rest and his works do follow him. Blessed is that man whose God is the Lord. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

AMERICAN GRAHAM AND PATTERSON DESCENDANTS VISIT THE BRITISH ISLES

The first Graham known to have visited relatives in the British Isles is Robert Graham (1828-1907, GBAAG) who arrived in the United States with his wife and two children in 1856. About 1875 he returned to visit his birthplace, Cote Farm in Eskdalemuir Parish, Dumfriesshire, where the Grahams had lived for two or three hundred years. He would have seen his aged father, William (1793-1878, GBAA), but his mother had died in 1870. He would also have been able to visit his brothers and sisters, and aunt Mary Graham (1804-1888, GBAG) who had married George Patterson (1796-1869). He would have been able to see many nephews and nieces, for there were about 50 or 55 of them living in the British Isles.

In 1875, about the time of this visit, the Bewley family of eleven arrived in the United States and the following year settled at Berwyn, Md., about ten miles northeast of Washington. Jane, wife of John Pearson Bewley, was the daughter of Mary Graham and George Patterson. No doubt, Jane hoped to return to visit her relatives in the British Isles, but her husband's untimely death in 1880 and her own sickness and eventual death in 1890 prevented it. However, in 1909 her two eldest daughters made the trip. Elizabeth later wrote: "Mary and I went to England in 1909. We started on June 26th and landed in Liverpool on July 4th. The king had come into the town, so all was crowded. We got the car to Carlisle and landed at uncle David Graham Patterson's. We met uncles, aunts, and cousins, about 83 all together, Manns, Sproats, Pattersons, Wilsons, Hills, Robinsons, and Forresters. We came back in September." As a result of these visits there was a more frequent exchange of letters between the relatives on each side of the Atlantic. Probably before this time the Bewleys had kept in closest touch with David Graham Patterson (1849-1914) who probably had greater school advantages than his eight brothers and sisters who had reached maturity. Being the youngest in his family he had grown into the family correspondent. David had married Mary R. Park in 1877 by whom he had Mary, Janet, George, and Andrew. Following her death, in 1890 he married her sister by whom he had Jean, David, and Margaret (who died in infancy in 1900).

During World War I, David Graham Patterson, Jr., joined the army and eventually was sent to Egypt. In July, 1917 he was taken ill and later pneumonia set in and he died on Aug. 8, 1917 at Kantara. During his hospitalization he was visited by his cousin-once-removed, Edwin Graham Parker, who was about the same age. Graham, the son of Jessie Bewley Parker (1867-1944), was teaching in Cairo, Egypt at the time. During the late summer of 1919, en route from Egypt, Graham visited the Pattersons for a time. He also visited Eskdalemuir, the old parish of the Grahams.

In September, 1921, Graham went again to the British Isles to attend the University of Edinburgh. This gave him further opportunity to visit the Patterson relatives. Late in March, 1922, he and an American friend, Paul Wolfe, visited the Pattersons at Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, and stayed about a week. They visited

Thomas Carlyle's birthplace and grave. They visited Carlisle and the relatives at Setthorns. In September and October, 1922, he stayed in Carlisle visiting Jean Patterson Nicholson and husband and helping them move. He found occasion to preach several times.

Early in May, 1923, Mrs. George Patterson Bewley and daughter Emily rather hurriedly decided to visit friends in England. From there they visited various Patterson relatives. A year later Emily wrote: "Everywhere we went they treated us royally and wanted us to stay longer. In fact, George Patterson and family at Carruthers wanted me to stay indefinitely for company, then when we were leaving England, within a few days of sailing from Liverpool, Cousin George happened to meet us and said that the family of Robinsons wanted us to visit them, but there was no time left. When we arrived in England, we wrote to Cousin Andrew Patterson at Chesham and he invited us to visit him and family and that started the ball rolling. While there we received an invitation from Jean Patterson (Mrs. Nicholson in Carlisle) and from there George Patterson (Carruthers) invited us, then Mary Patterson (Mrs. Nicholson at Rigg). We also wrote to George Mann in Workington and his wife sent us an invitation. (Mamma knew George Mann, from meeting him when he was on a visit in this country.) And from there we went to visit the Bewleys at Causa Grange. I was there only two nights and a day... We found all of these people in good circumstances and of the best class... I did not find a great difference in England and Scotland, other than a slight broad 'A' and accent in their speech, and the Scotch a little hard to understand at times. They called me a 'Yankee' and said I had a twang which was fascinating to them."

In the autumn of 1925 Kenneth Lawrence Parker and Donald Dean Parker visited in the British Isles. Donald's diary reveals details of the visit. Sept. 8 - Paris to London, 6:35 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. Rainy and cloudy. Crossed the English Channel in an hour. Cold. Could see across. We are staying at the American Y.M.C.A. across from the British Museum. 9th - Rainy, so K. and I visited the British Museum and library trying to find some Bewley and Parker pedigree. Telford material was found. English people are taller than others. 10th - K. and I took a long walk around Buckingham Palace, Hyde Park, and museums. Visited St. Gabriel Church in Pimlico near Victoria station where on Apr. 8, 1858 grandparents Bewley were married. 11th - Visited London Tower, Exchange, Bank of England, St. Paul's Cathedral, etc. K. and I both have colds, due to the cold weather here and exposure crossing the channel. 12th - We were at the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley Park, for 12 hours. It was very good. Canada's building was the best. Amusements were best. 13th - K. and I saw the changing of the guard at St. James' Palace. Then walked to Hyde Park and later went to Hampton Court where we saw the beautiful buildings and parks. Heard a radio sermon. 14th - We visited No. 10 Downing Street, Westminster Abbey, Parliament Bldg., Tait Museum, etc. Thomas Telford's monument in Westminster Abbey interested us as did all the other great people's memorials there. Bad weather. 15th - In British Museum library all day looking up Bewley, Relph, Graham, etc., pedigrees. Found several interesting

books. Discovered Josiah Relph, the poet. It is costing me four times as much per day to live as in Strasbourg. 16th - Leaving London in morning we encountered 4 confidence men. In Oxford, with its many beautiful buildings, 2 hours. In Shakespeare's home and town for 2 hours seeing all. Stayed at Temperance Hotel in Birmingham. 17th - We left at 11:00 A.M. and, passing through beautiful country, we arrived at Carlisle at 4:00. Mother's cousin, Jean Patterson Nicholson, and husband Christopher met us and took us to their home, 169 Warwick Road. Their son David is ten months old. 18th - Copied information about places of family interest. Met Mrs. Mary Nicholson and little Mary. Visited the Cathedral. Walked about town. 19th - We visited the Carlisle Castle and found it very interesting. I bought a book on Carlisle and one on the Cumberland dialect. In the afternoon we motored to Keswick in the Lake District and back. It rained half the time. We played bridge in the evening. In the morning we met Mr. and Mrs. John Pearson Bewley of Causa Grange. 20th - In afternoon we went to Dalston and saw some graves of Bewleys. Copied some and took pictures. Visited and talked in the evening. Rainy. 21st - Again went to Dalston where we looked through parish records and bought some published registers. Visited Bewley's old Buckabank farm and took pictures. A very interesting day. David Nicholson is very interesting. 22nd - Left at 10:00 and dined with Nicholsonsons, Rigg. We motored to Eskdalemuir, driven by Miss Ann Stewart, and visited some Grahams at Cote and Rennaldburn farms and saw some graves of ancestors. We arrived at Bewleys at Causa Grange at 9:00 P.M. Talked. 23rd - John Pearson Bewley showed us over his farm and later we motored to Raughton Head and Sebergham where Relph ancestors once lived or worked. I copied the Bewley coat-of-arms. Listened to the radio. 24th - We left Causa Grange in morning, found my lost spectacles at Raughton Head Church, motored to Carlisle, dined at Jean Nicholson's, went 1-4 to Edinburgh by train, found the Y.M.C.A. and stayed there, in modern Athens. 25th - Moved to the New College Settlement where Kenneth is to stay during the school year. Rainy all day. K. read me his views on religion and religions. 26th - Took a short walk. Stayed in my room nearly all day working on Bewley pedigree in church registers we bought at Dalston. The table talk is not especially interesting for those who are not acquainted with this life. 27th - We heard the Rev. McDonald, D.D., in the morning and Dr. J. Harry Miller in the evening. Dr. Miller and Dr. Sidney Smith ate here, the latter as usual. The New College Settlement is in the worst part of town and the poorest. 28th - Visited Carlton Hill and other spots. Tried to figure out ancestry of Rowland Bewley. We have a fire in our room. Breakfast at 8:30; dinner at 1:00; tea at 5:00; supper at 9:00. 29th - I read from 11 to 4 in the Advocate's Library in the Parliamentary Hall. I was unable to find any case of John Pearson Bewley versus Haughton. Got a possible Parker clue. Cloudy and cool. 30th - K. bought a guitar and plays on it. It will cost K. 21 shillings per week here. I pay 30. More poverty and slum conditions exist here than I have seen in London.

Oct. 1st - Read in Advocate's Library. It has been cloudy most of the time we have been here and in England, not like in America. 2nd - I went to Register General's Office where all the

Scotch parish records of births, deaths, and marriages are kept. I hunted through the Westerkirk and Eskdalemuir registers. K. is busy writing sermons. 3rd - My 26th birthday.: In Register General's Office in the morning and found Patersons of Dormont ancestry. K. left at 5:00 P.M. where he will preach twice during tomorrow, his first sermons in Europe. Clocks turned back an hour. 4th - Met Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Layman and went to church with them. I went there again in the afternoon and had tea there. Later we went to hear the Rev. James Black, standing in a queue for 20 minutes. 5th - Searching for my Graham forebears, I was able to go back to David Graham and Helen Beatty, my great-great-great-great-grandparents, about 1675, one more generation than I had had before. Kenneth's roommate Schmidt came. 6th - I moved to the Y.M.C.A. Searching for my Patterson forebears, I was able to go back to James Patterson, my great-great-great-great-grandfather, about 1700, which is two more generations than I had had before. With Kenneth in the evening. Cold. 7th - Finished record searching at the Register General's Office at 3:00. Said goodbye to the New College Settlement folk. K. and I were at Laymans in evening talking of old and new times. K.'s trunk came at last.

Oct. 8th - Left Edinburgh at 6:12 A.M. by train. Arrived at Langholm at 10:00 and walked to David Graham's at Carlsgill. They were glad to have me and we talked much. We rode to Westerkirk and Bentpath and back, seeing Thomas Telford's Library, etc. Cold. 9th - I left David Graham at Carlsgill at 10:00 and was at Rennaldburn at 11:30 A.M. I visited Robert Graham and family in Cote farm, Eskdalemuir, where my great-grandmother, Mary Graham, was born in 1804. Talked with James Graham of Rennaldburn till bed time. 10th - I was at Rennaldburn until 2:00. Saw them inoculate sheep. Told Betty stories. All the three Grahams motored me to Lockerbie and then on to Rigg where I am to stay. They returned home, being overkind to bring me. 11th - We went to church in the morning. Graham once preached there. George Patterson of Carruthers and family visited at Rigg in the afternoon. Mrs. Mary Nicholson and I went over the Graham pedigree in the evening. A fine day. Little Mary is cute. 12th - Tom Nicholson and I took the bus and George Patterson met us and took us to Kennedy's Corner, then to his home - Carruthers, then to Peter and George Patterson at Craigs, past Hotts, and to Kirkconnel Churchyard, all great-grandparents' places. Then had tea, then to Rigg. Went over the pedigree with Mary N. 13th - Left Nicholsons at Rigg early. Visited Jean Nicholson, 10 to 2. I arrived at Calthwaite and met John Forrester at 2:30. Visited with him the Robinsons, Whartons, and Forresters, and told them of the American Bewleys and learned about themselves. I slept at Low Wool Oaks. 14th - I left the Forresters and Calthwaite in the forenoon and stopped at Penrith, visiting the Hills and Wilsons, and dining with the latter. I walked to and from Bewley Castle at Appleby - 7 miles. Took pictures of it. I spent the night at Leeds in a Temperance Hotel. 15th - Stopped for a time in Derby. Unable to go to Cambridge, I stopped at the Waverly Temperance Hotel in Kettering. A very beautiful lassie was there. Saw some beautiful country during the day. Cold. 16th - I was in Cambridge seeing the university buildings for two hours. Then I left for London, where I saw the end

of the parade for the reception of the Prince of Wales. Rainy. 17th - In London staying at the American Y.M.C.A. which is on Montague Street, opposite the British Museum, where I spent 8 hours pedigree-hunting. I got more Bewley material. Not so cold now. I wrote to Mother. 18th - Read some. From 2 to 5 I visited Westminster Abbey, #10 Downing Street, the National Gallery, St. Paul's Cathedral. I talked with American Y.M.C.A. boarders. Cool but not cold. Sun shone 12 to 2. 19th - I read at the British Museum but was unable to find any Parker pedigree. I bought "Early Rangitikei" by James C. Wilson for 6 s. or \$1.50. Left London in the evening, sleeping in Colchester Essex, having gone to Bentley instead of Great Bentley. 20th - I went to Great Bentley, Essex, 8 miles S.E. of Colchester where lives Mrs. Maria Atkinson Bell, formerly of The Poplars, now of The Limes. She is 73 and took care of Mother when she came from New Zealand in 1871. 21st - 'Lady' Bell knows much of great-grandparents Bewley. She gave me pictures of them and a letter of my grandfather Bewley, written April, 1869, in Wellington, N.Z. She is a dear old lady. Rain yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow. 22nd - I left Great Bentley at 5:00 P.M. for Harwick, where I took the English Channel steamer across to the Hook of Holland, after being in England and Scotland for 44 days.

After Donald left Edinburgh, Oct. 8, 1925, Kenneth continued on there attending the university until the following June. At Christmas, 1925, he visited the Bewleys at Causa Grange and the Nicholsons in Carlisle and at East Riggs. He wrote: "George Patterson and Nancy came down to Eastriggs one afternoon and stayed for tea. Nancy certainly is an active little body. Mrs. Nicholson seemed disappointed that I was not planning to visit other relatives. I may do it Easter." In the spring of 1926 he preached for a time at South Leith, near Edinburgh, receiving about \$80 a month, and sometimes having 500 in his audience. He also sometimes preached in the open air. He left Edinburgh about June 12 to return to the United States, stopping to visit relatives near the Border for a brief time.

Graham, his wife Ruth, and son Bobby visited the British Isles for about two months in May, June, and July, 1938 and visited the Bewleys at Causa Grange briefly and also the Nicholsons and Pattersons. They spent most of their time in Edinburgh at the University and enjoyed a trip through the Trossachs.

In the spring of 1939 Albert George Parker, Jr., an elder brother of Graham, Kenneth, and Donald, was in southern England for a short time while en route to and from Switzerland, but he did not visit relatives, most of whom lived in the north.

Donald Wayne Graham, great-great-grandson of William Graham (1793-1878), once tenant in Cote, visited Scotland in the late summer of 1945. His father, Robert, wrote early in September: "My oldest son, Donald, enlisted in the army three years ago. He is still in France. Donald just had a pass to Scotland, where he spent a few days at the old Graham farm, The Cote."

L O C H I N V A R

Oh! young Lochinvar is come out of the west,
Through all the wide Border his steed was the best;
And save his good broadsword he weapons had none.
He rode all unarmed and he rode all alone.
So faithful in love and so dauntless in war,
There never was knight like the young Lochinvar.

He stayed not for brake and he stopped not for stone,
He swam the Esk river where ford there was none,
But ere he alighted at Netherby gate
The bride had consented, the gallant came late;
For a laggard in love and a dastard in war
Was to wed the fair Ellen of brave Lochinvar.

So boldly he entered the Netherby Hall,
Among bridesmen, and kinsmen, and brothers, and all:
Then spoke the bride's father, his hand on his sword, -
For the poor craven bridegroom said never a word, -
'Oh! come ye in peace here, or come ye in war,
Or to dance at our bridal, young Lord Lochinvar?' -

'I long wooed your daughter, my suit you denied;
Love swells like the Solway, but ebbs like its tide -
And now am I come, with this lost love of mine,
To lead but one measure, drink one cup of wine.
There are maidens in Scotland more lovely by far,
That would gladly be bride to the young Lochinvar.'

The bride kissed the goblet: the knight took it up,
He quaffed off the wine, and he threw down the cup.
She looked down to blush, and she looked up to sigh,
With a smile on her lips and a tear in her eye.
He took her soft hand ere her mother could bar, -
'Now tread we a measure!' said young Lochinvar.

So stately his form, and so lovely her face,
That never a hall such a galliard did grace;
While her mother did fret, and her father did fume,
And the bridegroom stood dangling his bonnet and plume;
And the bride-maidens whispered ''Twere better by far
To have matched our fair cousin with young Lochinvar.'

One touch to her hand and one word in her ear,
When they reached the hall-door, and the charger stood near;
So light to the croupe the fair lady he swung,
So light to the saddle before her he sprung!
'She is won! we are gone, over bank, bush, and scaur;
They'll have fleet steeds that follow,' quoth young Lochinvar.

There was mounting 'mong Grahams of the Netherby clan;
Forsters, Fenwicks, and Musgraves, they rode and they ran:
There was racing and chasing on Canonbie Lee,
But the lost bride of Netherby ne'er did they see.
So daring in love and so dauntless in war,
Have ye e'er heard of gallant like young Lochinvar?
- Sir Walter Scott

COTE, THE GRAHAM FARM, ESKDALEMUIR, 1675-1945

Cote, Coat, or Coatt, as it is sometimes spelled, was the home of the Grahams after 1675, and probably before that time. The first known ancestor, David Graham (G), was born there about 1675, and it is probable that his father and grandfather were also born there. Whether David had brothers who also lived at Cote is not known. David's father until his death was the head of the Graham Family in Cote. As noted on page 60 there were many other Grahams living at the time in Eskdalemuir. David was married to Helen Beatty in 1699 and in time became the head of the Grahams in Cote.

David Graham had two sons: John (GA), born in 1700, and William (GB), born in 1707. After their father's death these sons continued to live at Cote. Both married and had families. John, the elder, was probably the head of Cote. His only son John "was the schoolmaster of the Parish of Eskdalemuir for 52 years, and was very greatly esteemed as a most upright and honest man," according to his tombstone in Watcarrick Churchyard, across the Esk from Cote. John, the schoolmaster, died in 1820 and was probably the teacher of many Graham relatives, including Mary (GBAG) who married George Patterson (PBAD). John married and had two daughters and a son, William, who died at the age of 75 in 1848. "He was a Captain and Paymaster of the 72nd Reg. and had over 50 years continuous service in the army."

William Graham, 1707-1787 (GB), married Margaret Anderson in 1748 and had five children, three being sons. The oldest, David (1749-1815, GBA), and the youngest, Thomas (1763-18 , GBE) were the ones who next became the heads of the Grahams in Cote. Both married and reared large families. David probably looked after the farm of some 600 acres, for Thomas kept a general merchandise shop at Cote, one of three such in the parish. Further information regarding these two and Cote at the time is found on pages 17-31 and 61-63.

David (GBA) married Jane Smith in 1792 and their 10 children were born at Cote, 1793-1809. One child was Mary (1804-1888, GBAG) who married George Patterson (PBAD) in 1824. David's sister Helen married Jane's brother, David Smith, and both families lived at Cote until 1815. The Smiths lived in the thatched cottage across from the Cote home, with their 4 children. About 20 relatives lived on the Cote farm in 1820 at which time the Smiths removed to Beliny.

David's oldest son, William (GBAA, 1793-1873), became the head of the Grahams in Cote following his father's death in 1815. He was only 22 at the time. In 1817 he married Margaret Stewart Charters (1796-1870) and had 12 children, three of whom emigrated to the United States where their descendants live principally in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota. When William died in 1878 the headship in Cote went to his fourth son, James (GBAAE). The oldest son, David, had died in 1875 without a son. The second son, John, had gotten possession of nearby Rennaldburn. The third son, Walter, was in South Dakota. So James came into possession of the headship of Cote.

James was able to succeed to the headship only because his uncle, Robert (GBAE, 1800-1881), was too old to take over the care of the place. He lived with his son David at Cote and had been a sheep farmer there for a time though most of his life was spent as a road contractor. James was 54 years of age in 1878 and was unmarried, so was glad to have his cousins live at Cote with him. In 1896 he was accidentally killed when his buggy turned over while crossing the Esk on the way to a fair at Langholm.

Now for the first time a Head of the House of Graham of Cote had died without male issue. Rights to the headship then went to the next oldest brother, Robert (GBAAG, 1828-1907), in Wisconsin. He wrote from Brandon, Wis., stating that he and his children did not want to succeed to Cote. Immediately, there were two rival claimants for the Cote. Each was a nephew of the deceased James. George's son Robert (GBAAHA, 1864-1930) wanted Cote and got it. But Thomas' son James (GBAAJE, 1868-1946) also wanted Cote. He got Rennaldburn, about a half mile from Cote, a farm of 1040 acres on which 600 or so sheep were raised. The ill-feeling engendered by the rival claims was so bitter as to cause the two nearby Graham cousins to cease speaking and having any social contacts between themselves. The feeling extended to their wives and children. The two heads bought their respective farms. In 1929 Rennaldburn was sold and the following year the head of Cote died.

Robert Graham, head of Cote from 1896 to 1930, had married Agnes Sproat in the late 1880's. For centuries Cote and most other farms in Eskdalemuir had belonged to the Duke of Buccleuch. After World War I Parliament passed legislation making it necessary for large landowners to sell their property. So, for the first time it became possible for the Grahams to buy their ancestral home. In 1920 Robert bought the 600 acres in Cote. Robert had 6 children, the oldest being George, a veteran of World War I, who died, still a bachelor, at Cote in 1925.

David Graham (GBAAHAB), second son of Robert, succeeded to the headship of Cote when his father died in 1930. He was born at Cote in 1891 and when young suffered an injury to his back. He married Janet Halliday and had a daughter, Emily, born in 1935 or so. His health became bad and he decided to sell Cote in the summer of 1945. Thus Cote, the ancestral home of the Grahams for some three hundred years, passed out of the family. The first head of Cote of whom we know was a David, and so was the last head. Seven generations separated the two, though both shepherded their flocks of sheep on the same hillsides. What a story of Graham family relationships these heads could relate if they could but speak! - David, John, William, David, William, James, Robert, and David - all Grahams.

It was, and still is to some extent, the custom for a landowner, laird, or tenant, to adopt the name of his residence or principal estate as a species of alias which his friends used in speaking of him as a complimentary title. Thus, in times past one might have heard in Eskdalemuir, "Cote is going to sell his sheep next week; Rennaldburn sold his last week; but Carlskill says he is going to sell immediately."

GENEALOGICAL DATA IN FOUR DUMFRIESSHIRE PARISH REGISTERS

In this section are given many records of marriages, baptisms, deaths, and burials which were copied from the Parish Registers as the author tried to trace his own line of descent. The information may be of interest to others, not closely related to the author, who are attempting to trace their own ancestry. The parishes concerned are in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and include Dalton, Ewes, Eskdalemuir, Mouswald, and Westerkirk. It should be borne in mind that only those records were copied out which might be of help to the author. Many other records remained uncopied. Names and places found herein are not indexed in the general index.

Dalton Parish register Vol. I gives baptisms, 1723-1819; marriages, 1763-1824; and deaths, 1763-1817. The following are baptisms: 1728-5-19 Robt. Paterson bap., son of James Paterson of Dormont. 1729-12-19 This day James Paterson in upordormont had a child baptised called George. 1731-10-31 James, son of James Paterson in upor Dormont. 1733-10-21 This day Matthew Gass in Knox had a daughter Baptised Called Mary. 1734-1-6 This day James Paterson in upor Dormont had a Child Baptised Called John. 1736-3-28 Jannet, daughter of Matthew Gass in Knox. 1739-4-22 Jannet, daughter of John Johnston in Hole of Mukle Dalton. 1743-5-16 Matthew, son of Matthew Gass, Taylor at Kirkwood in Parish of Dalton. Born the 14th May. "This register of Baptisms is wanting from 2 Oct. 1743 to 10 June 1763." 1770-2-11-8 Jannet, dau. of Jas. Patterson & Jannet Frood of Dormontflesh. 1770-4-27-25 James, son of Robt. Patterson & Jean Pharis of Upper Dormont. 1772-11-26-22 Jannet, dau. of Robt. Patterson & Jean Pharris of Upper Dormont. 1772-6-30-29 Jannet, dau. of George Paterson & Agnes Gass of Dormontflesh. 1773-2-24-22 Jean, dau. of Jas. Paterson & Jannet Frood of Dormontflesh. 1775-7-16- Francis, dau. of George Paterson & Agnes Gass of Dormontflesh. 1775-8-6-2 Rachel, dau. of James Paterson and Jannet Frood of Dormontflesh. 1776-2-8-6 Robert, son of Robert Paterson & Jean Pharis of Upper Dormont. 1776-5-?-2 Rachel, dau. of James Paterson & Janet Frood of Dormontflesh. 1778-5-3 (born 4-29) James, son of George Paterson & Agnes Gass of Floss. 1779-8-1 (born 7-31) Nelly, dau. of James Paterson & Janet Frood of Dormontflesh. 1780-7-31-27 Jean, dau. of Robert Paterson & Jean Pharris of Upper Dormont. 1782-5-12-6 James, son of James Paterson & Janet Frood of Floss. 1783-5-?-15 George, son of George Paterson & Agnes Gass of Floss. 1783-12-18-8 William, son of --- & Mary Patterson of Denbie. 1784-11-?-30 Mary, dau. of James Paterson & Janet Frood of Floss. 1789-2-17-12 Robert, son of Robert Paterson & Margaret Paterson of Hetlandhill. 1790-6-16-13 Ann, dau. of James Crone & Jean Paterson of Dalton. 1791-4-?-10 Jannet, dau. of Robert Paterson and Margaret Paterson of Hetlandhill. 1791-4-?-11 William, son of James Paterson of Floss. 1792-5-2 (born 4-27) Thomas, son of James Crone & Jean Paterson of Dalton. 1795-3-6-3 Margaret, dau. of Robert Paterson of Hetlandhill. 1798-6-17-14 William, son of Robert Nesbit & Jean Paterson of Dormontflesh. 1802-6-11 (born 5-15) Jane, illeg. dau. of Thomas Paterson & Janet Jardin of Hynd Gill. 1802-9-17-1 Ann, dau. of Charles Paterson of Hardlandhill. 1803-7-5 (born 6-30) Marion, dau. of Robert Paterson & --- Paterson of Floss. 1804-5-8-? John,

son of Robert Paterson & Mary Cowan, illeg., Upper Dormont. 1809-1-30--? Margaret, dau. of Charles Paterson & --- Henderson of Hetlandhill. 1809-9-?-? D. McKeown, son of Robert Palmers & Mary Paterson of --. 1810-3-1-? Robert, son of James Dickson & Ann Paterson of Hetlandhill. 1810-8-26-? Agnes, dau. of John Ferguson & Isabel Paterson of Mukle Knox. 1811-2-7-? David Aikman, son of David Paterson of Hetlandhill. 1812-2-13-? Thomas, son of James Dickson & Ann Paterson of Muirfield. 1813-4-1-? Thomas, son of Charles Paterson & I. Henderson of Hetlandhill. 1813-6-13-? Robert, son of Robert Paterson of Butterthwaite. 1813-10-10-? Mary, dau. of W. Paterson & Fairish of Brachill. 1814-11-13-? Jane, dau. of Robert Paterson of Butterthwaite. 1815-6-4-? Rachel, dau. of Wm. Paterson & Farrish of Brachill. 1815-7-30-? Margaret, dau. of Chas. Paterson & Isabel Henderson of Hetland Hill. 1815-10-31-? Wm., son of Francis Boyd & Mary Paterson of Dormontflesh. (Stopped copying at this point.) In the foregoing, the last number of a date (unless ?) is the date of birth; the next to last number is the date of baptism. Usually a child was baptized within a few days of its birth. Thus: 1769-9-15-12 John, son of George Paterson of Dormontflesh.

The following are a few Dalton marriages: 1768-12-1 George Paterson of Dormontflesh in the Parish of Dalton married Agnes Gass of --- in the Parish of Mouswald. 1769-2-9 James Paterson of Dormontflesh in the Parish of Dalton married Jannet Frood of ---, Parish of Lochmaben. 1769-7-12 Robert Paterson of Upper Dormont in the Parish of Dalton married Jean Pharis of Rammerscales in the Parish of Dalton. 1781-6-20 Charles Paterson of Denbie in the Parish of Dalton married Janet Johnston of ---. 1797-8-10 ---Ferguson of Carlaunh & I. Paterson of Hetlandhill. 1797-9-19 Robert Ncsbit of & Jean Paterson of Dormontflesh. 1800-6-24 --- Paterson of Dormontflesh & Sarah ---. 1802-7-5 John Wright of Smallholm & Helen Paterson of Floss. 1807-12-4 John Ferguson of Knox & Isabel Paterson of Floss. 1809-8-25 Jas. Dickson of Holmains & Ann Paterson of Hetlands. 1810-3-30 Peter Nicholson of Raffels in Mouswald Parish & Janet Paterson of Hetlandhill. 1811-12-7 William Paterson of Floss & Mary Fairish of Brachill. 1812-9-12 Robert Paterson of Butterthwaite & Cat Richardson in Smallholm. 1815-8-27 William Irving of Up. Denbie & Margt. Paterson of Hetlandhill. 1815-10-14 Francis Boyle? of Floss & Mary Paterson of Floss.

The following are Dalton deaths, beginning in 1766: 1774-7-4 Jannet Patterson of Upper Dormont from small pox; $1\frac{1}{2}$ years of age. 1782-3-10 Matthew Gass of Kirkwood, Parish of Dalton, of old age and frailty, age 70. 1795-5-25 Jane Paterson of Dormontflesh, of suddenly byll fits, age 24. 1808-1-12 Jane Paterson his grandmother (James Kennedy who died Dec. 1807 of Dalston Parish of Fever, age 7 months) of Dalton Parish of consumption, age 54 years. 1810-?-? ---Paterson, a child of Hetlandhill. 1813-5-31 Robert Paterson of Hetlandhill of 'A mortification in his leg. He had been blind 10 years & almost deaf', age 79. 1817-1-25 William Paterson, child of Brae Hill, of croup, infant age. 1817-5-10 George Paterson of Dormontflesh, of old age, 89 years. 1817-9-19 James Paterson of Upper Dormont, of consumption, age 47. 1817-11-20 James Paterson of Dormontflesh, of palsy & old age, age 86. "A list of the names of those who paid two shillings and one penny Sterling for the mortcloth etc.": Matthew Gass of Kirkwood, Robert Paterson

of Upper Dormont, James Paterson of Floss, George Paterson of Floss - all about 1776. The Dalton Parish registers were searched for the Paterson and Gass ancestry.

The Ewes Parish register was searched, 1700-1820, for Anderson and Andison baptisms with the following result: 1720-10-16 'Margaret Andison daughter to Andrew Andison Baptised. Witnesses Robert Nicol & John Beaty.' 1723-2-10 Jean to Andrew Anison in Mciklodale baptized. 1725-3-14 'John Andison to Andrew in Bush.' 1727-6-18 Bessie to Andrew Andison in Kirktown. 1735-12-21 Thomas to Andrew Andison & Jenot Nicol. 1743-8-21 Janet to Alx. Smith & Ann Graham. 1745-9-15 Ann to Alx. Smith & Ann Graham.

The following are Ewes deaths: 1721-11-25 William Elliott of Arkletown, age 56. 1724-11-15 Simeon Elliott of Howgill, age 78. 1725-7-1 William Elliott of Ponchrist, age 75.

The following are Ewes marriages: 1717-12-13 'Robert Andison in Carickridge and Margaret Nixson in Twolehop having lawfully proclaimed were married.' 1719-6-3 Alex. Smith & Elizabeth Harness. 1719-12-11 'Andrew Andison and Jenct Nicoll being Lawfully proclaimed were married. Robert Nicol & David Park witnesscs.'

Eskdalmuir Parish registers exist for baptisms, 1724-1820; marriages, 1726-1777; and deaths, 1726-1801. It was separated from Westerkirk Parish in 1703. The baptismal records reveal the following children baptized: (1) To John Anderson and Margaret Grieve in Netherfodline - Jane, 1732-8-12; George, 1734-4-10; (2) To Robert Anderson & Isabel Crainstan in Aberlosh - Mary, 1740-1-19; Robert, 1741-6-23; Margaret, 1743-1-11; (3) To George Anderson & Isabel Cranston - George, 1744-3-24; (4) To Thomas Anderson & Margaret Warrick - Robert, 1749-8-1; Thomas, 1751-2-4; Adam, 1753-2-4; Michal, 1755-3-12; Bessy, 1759-3-11; Peter, 1760-3-25; Andrew, 1764-7-13; Adam, 1766-7-24; Isabel, 1770-2-1; (5) To Walter Anderson & Betty Black - James, 1750-12-9; John, 1755-10-5; James, 1757-9-?; Andrew, 1763-7-4; Walter, 1765-6-30; Robert, 1767-11-5, born to his parents 'in Thickside, a shepherd'; (6) To William Anderson & Helen Scot - Margaret, 1751-2-15; Helen, 1753-1-19; (7) To Michael Anderson & Isabel - Margaret, 1751-3-24; Isabel, 1754-4-14; Christian, 1756-6-20; (8) To William Hovison & Mary Anderson - Isabel, 1751-12-17; Robert, 1753-3-25; Mary, 1755-6-20; (9) To John Anderson & Bessy McHison - Margaret, 1753-4-29; (10) To Arch Scot & Margaret Anderson - Margaret, 1759-12-2; William, 1763-7-2; (11) To James Anderson & Helen Little - William, 1761-2-8; Thomas, 1763-6-24; Michel, 1766-10-28; Robert, 1769-9-26; (12) To Michel Anderson & Helen Laidlaw - Margaret, 1763-7-31; William, 1768-8-27; none copied after 1773; (13) To Thomas Dickson & Janet Smith - John, 1753-12-9; Elisabeth, 1756-11-4; (14) To Janet Smith & William Burgh (or Barges, Burges, Burgess) - William, 1759-2-18; Janet, 1761-3-8; Margaret, 1765-6-28; Susanna, 1767-4-17; David, 1769-7-12; Janet, 1772-5-31; Jean, 1776-6-2; John, 1784-5-28; (15) David Smith & Mary Carothers - David, 1764-10-27; (16) Robert Smith & his wife - Margaret, 1769-6-15; Lilly, 1773-3-31; (17) To William Smith and wife - Ellen, 1780-4-18; Janet, 1782-5-27; David, 1784-1-14; Jean, 1786-2-6; James, 1787-3-16; William, 1791-7-5; Peter, 1795-10-6; (18) To John Smith and wife - Lilias, 1792?-6-?.

Thomas, 1812-7-?; (19) To Walter Smith - Margaret, 1803-1-26; (20) To David Smith in Coat & Helen Graham - Robert, 1805-1-1; Mary, 1811-8-?; David, 1813-8-1; Helen, 1820-11-12; (17) To William Smith - further children: James, 1797-1-14; Margaret, 1799-7-29; (21) To Francis Paterson & wife - Isabel, 1799-11-10; Ellen, 1801-7-28; Janet, 1804-3-3; James, 1806-2-18; David, 1807-4-16; William, 1811-8-10; Margaret, 1817-2-10; (there may have been two Francis Patersons in the parish at this time); (22) To John Armstrong & Isabel Graham - James, 1750-9-25; Elizabeth, 1758-5-10; (23) To Christian Graham - Margaret, 1759-10-30; (24) To James Charters & Margaret Graham - William, 1760-5-25; Christian, 1764-4-9; (25) To Peter Graham & wife who married 1771-5-6 - Hellen, 1773-7-9; Euphran, 1775-8-23; (26) To William Graham - Robert, 1774-2-20; John, 1777-5-25; Walter, 1781-2-18; (27) To William Graham & Mary Rae - William, 1815-8-12; (28) To Wm. Graham - Janet, 1814-10-10; Thomas, 1815-8-16; Janet, 1818-7-6; (29) To James Paterson - Francis, 1768-10-27; William, 1770-5-2; (30) To Robert Hotson - John, 1780-12-17; (31) To Robert Hyslop, tenant in Todshaw, & Jean Graham, his wife - Jean, 1820-1-1; (32) To James Patterson, joiner at Garwald-water, & Agnes Smith - John, 1824-8-22; Jean; Mary; Margaret; Nancy, 1834; James, 1836; and twin, Francis; (33) To Walter Irvine, merchant late in Langholm, & Jean Patterson - John Archibald, 1826-9-29; (34) To William Hope, joiner at Hallsyke in the Parish of Middlebie & Elisabeth Graham, his wife - Jean, 1834-8-26; (although baptismal records begin in 1724 the first Graham baptized in Eskdalemuir was Jane, daughter of James Graham of Watcarrick, born 1738-3-12). There are no marriage or death records here.

Mouswald Parish registers from 1768 to 1888 revealed no Gass marriages or deaths worth recording, and only the following baptisms: (1) To Robert Ferguson & Mary Gass in Woodside, Newhouse, or Fleetfield - John, 1771-8-1; Robert, 1774-8-26; James, 1777-8-7; George, 1778-12-27; Agnes, 1782-4-1. (Dates are birth dates.)

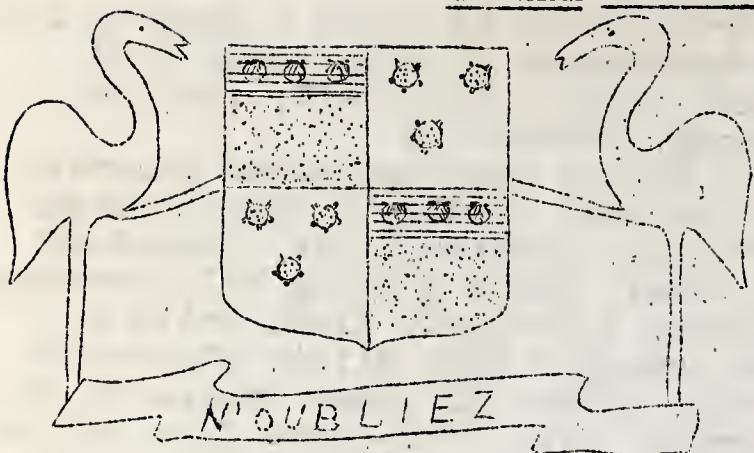
Westerkirk Parish included Eskdalemuir until 1703. The baptismal records contain five James Grahams, two John Grahams, two Robert Grahams, and two John Armstrongs whose children were being baptized 1693-1709. It is possible that some of these may be one rather than two or more individuals. If one, he could have moved about within the parish. However, the scribe's addition of the locality in most cases seems to indicate more than one person of the same name. (1) To James Graham in Glendinning - Marget, 1693-9-21; (2) To James Graham in Midgehole - Helen, 1702-5-31; (3) To James Graham in Overstenniswater - James, 1704-6-21; (4) To James Graham in Stenniswater - Isabel, 1706-6-2; Marian, 1708-2-22; (5) To James Graham in Overburnfoot - William, 1714-5-16; (6) To John Graham in Glendinning - James, 1694-7-29; (7) To John Graham in Birkroan - Robert, 1700-2-25; Jane, 1702-2-15; (8) To Robert Graham in Walkmiln - John, 1697-3-22; (9) To Robert Graham in Harperwhat - Isabel, 1703-5-16; Helen, 1706-7-28; (10) To Thomas Graham in Eartwood? - William, 1717-11-12; (11) To Jennet Graham - John, 1695-7-14; (12) To John Armstrong in Talbeth? - Rosina, 1694-6-7; (13) To John Armstrong, younger - John, 1709-9-12; (14) To Alex. Armstrong in Baittiehill - Jannet, 1693-7-14; (15) To Thomas Armstrong in Milnholme - Bessie, 1704-9-17; (16) To James Armstrong in Overcroey? - John, 1706-10-27; (17) To John Little in Billholm

- George, 1693-9-21; (18) To Andrew Little in Knock - Bessie, 1694-2-25; (19) To George Beatty in Harperwhat - Helen, 1695-11-3; (20) To Andrew Beatty in Lynholme - Helen, 1698-7-17; (21) To William Hotson in Westerker - Janet, 1764-2-19.

The following are Westerkirk Parish marriage-banns records:

1694-7-3 George Telford & Bessie Murray; 1695-8-15 James Graham & Jane Graham; 1698-5-15 John Graham & Bessie Little; 1695-5-10 James & Bessie Andersons gave up their names & being duly proclaimed they were married the 2d of June; 1698-11-20 Alex. Smith & Marian Blacklow; 1701-5-17 James Graham & Mary Eliot; 1702-6-20 Robert Graham & Margaret Armstrong; 1703-5-15 James Graham in the over parish & Esther Little, married 6-15; 1711-12-29 John Telford & Helen Hop; 1714-5-8 James Anderson & Bessie Little; 1716-4-14 James Graham & Isabel Hislop; 1716-4-28 Robert Graham & Jane Thomson; 1716 Frances Graham & Margaret Scott; 1717-10-15 Thomas Graham & Jane Little married; 1718-12-4 James Graham & Jannet Beattie married; 1724-6-25 Buhard Graham in Canonbie Parish & Bets Armstrong married; 1728-4-9 James Telford & Jean Byers; 1730-11-8 John Telford & Isabel Little; 1731-9-17 David Hope in Parish of Ewes & Jean Murray; 1731-11-9 Frances Graham & Jennet Little; 1715-12-3 William Graham & Agnes Murray; 1724-11-14 Thomas Elicit & Jennet Telfrd; 1724 R Graham; 1728-9-29 Walter Scott in Parish of Ewes & Jean Graham; 1729-?-19 Tho: Murray of Crooks & ---Telford; 1733-11-9 John Graham & Betty Nicol; 1735-1-25 George Telfer & Margaret Lawson; 1736-4-10 John Graham & Marian Davidson; 1737-11-18 John Scott & Jennet Graham; 1740-1-1 John Anderson in Parish of Peebles & Margaret Grieve; 1743-1-23 Robert --- of Parish of Ewes & Mary Telfor; 1743-2-6 John Hope & ---Little; 1749-1-4 John Hyslop & Janet Hotson; 1749?-5-10 William Duncan & Jean Graham; 1750-6-27 John Borthwicke & Betty Paterson; 1753-5-19 Robert Graham & Margaret Irving; 1755-2-14 John Telfer in Ewis Perish & Janet Jackson, married March 7; 1755?-6-1 Andrew Johnstone & Jean Graham; 1760-12-6 David Scot & --- Telfer in Hopsridge; 1759-11-10 John Scot in Hoprig & Janet Graham in Whitechapel; 1761-11-7 John Scot in Netherknot & Janet Graham; 1768-6-18 Andrew Beattie in Linholm & Suffiah Graham in Auchinbishing?; 1771-12-20 James Telfer & Jean Scott in Hopsridge; 1771-4-20 Thomas Telfer & Jean Elliot; 1771-12-27 George Telfer & Mary Little in Waukmill; 1774-1-4 Matthew Murray & Mary Telfer; 1784-5-7 Walter Paterson & Mary Hyslop; 1785-2-11 John Wells & Jean Telfer; 1787-12-13 Walter Graham of Parish of Langholm & Margt Scott; 1788-2-8 John Armstrong & Elizabeth Patterson; 1788-2-15 David Telfer & Minnie Little; 1791-6-14 George Knox & Mary Hotson; 1792-6-15 Ebenezer Cavers & Margt Paterson; 1792-9-23 James Graham & Isbel Borthwick, married irreg.; 1792-12-7 George Jackson & Janet Patterson; 1794-2-7 Robert Graham & Isabel Murray; 1795-5-29 William Blake & Jean Graham; 1801-4-3 Peter Byers & Sarah Graham; 1802-11-19 Francis Oliver & Guzel Graham; 1802-12-9 Adam Paterson & Margt Little; 1804-11-3 William Scott & Jean Telfer; 1807-1-30 James Telfer & Peggy Armstrong; 1812-11-13 Simon Jackson & Janet Glendinning. Westerkirk Parish marriage records begin in 1693; death records do not begin until 1804.

All except recent registers of parishes in Scotland are on deposit in the Register General's Office, Edinburgh, where they may be consulted for a small fee.

GRAHAM ADDENDA

The Border Grahams, who chiefly inhabited the Debateable Land, claimed descent from Malise, Earl of Strathearn, otherwise of Menteith. Their coat-of-arms is at the left. However, another coat-of-arms of one of the various branches of the Grahams in Scotland is the simple design in the space below.

The Gaelic badge of the Graham clan was "Buaidh craobh, na laibhreis." Laurel, the tree of victory.

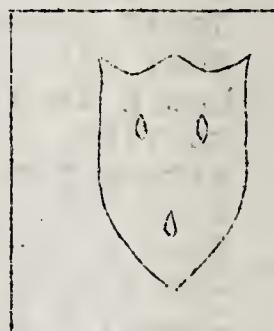
It is said that many of the Lowland Scotch a century ago could tell their genealogy for many generations. It was not uncommon to have the same farm or house for 300 or 400 years in the same family.

About 1580, the time of Shakespeare and Queen Elizabeth, there was only one Graham clan north of the Highland Boundary Line, which ran from just to the north of Glasgow to a point about 30 to 50 miles north of Edinburgh. This Graham clan of Menteith, as it was known, lived in an area about 25 miles straight north of Glasgow. All the clans in 1580 had lived for a considerable time in the same locations.

"In the clan system there were no surnames; every one was known by the name of his father, so that Celts have names as long as their pedigree. There were often surnames given to individuals, but they were not at first descendible. The forms of the Church show that there were no surnames when these forms were first established. In the marriage ceremonial, Christian names only are used. The inconveniences of the clan system led, among the Celts in Ireland and the Highlands, to the adoption of the name of the founder of a family, not only by his descendants, but by those who followed him in war, or held property under him in peace..." (From "The Charters of the Priory of Beauly" by Edmund Chisholm-Batten. Printed for the Grampian Club, 1877. Edinburgh.)

"Almost everybody in Cumberland at this period (c.1600) had 'to-names' or nicknames, from some peculiarity of person, dress, or belongings, some of them being reproachful or offensive, like Joch Sowlugs (John Armstrong). The custom was inevitable among clans where many persons of the same name dwelt in one place. In the parish registers of the county the nicknames are often recorded in order to distinguish the marriage or burial of the right person." (From 'The Victoria History of the County of Cumberland' edited by James Wilson. Vol. II, p. 284. James Street, Haymarket, 1905.

The Grahams, Pattersons and related families became Protestant soon after 1560. There was much trouble thereafter along the Borders and the Grahams were in the thick of it. Border thieves and reavers were common. On a market-day in Hawick, forty-three robbers were seized. "Eleven of them were hanged, seven were drown-



ed, one slain in the taking, and the rest 'cleansed' by a jury - an operation fitted to make even a Borderer nervous."

Most of Scotland's religious troubles disappeared in 1568 when Queen Mary left her country, never to return. For a month and a half in the early summer of that year she was confined in Carlisle Castle. Under constant surveillance, she was allowed to walk about the castle grounds, to watch the rude football matches of her retinue, and to go on hunting expeditions in the vicinity. The following year Lord Scrope left Carlisle with an army to defeat a rising under the Earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland to the south and east. In 1570 Scrope and Sussex crossed the Borders and laid waste Annan, Dumfries, and the country around with fire and sword. That same year the Earl of Sussex promulgated an order to the English Wardens of the Border as follows, according to Fraprie: "Everie man that hath a castle or a tower of stone shall upon everie fray rayed in this night, give warning to the countrie by fire in the topes of the castle or towre in such sort as he shali be directed from his warning castle." The law of raising the countryside by fire was well understood and continually practised. Peel towers and their beacon lanterns or fires were to be found all along the two sides of the Border.

Dating from this period are the opening words of Pedigree G of the "Pedigree of the Bewley's of Buckabank and Causa Grange." They read as follows: "In a Muster Roll of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A searching commission of inquiry had been issued to ascertain the able men both horse and foot who could be summoned by the Warden of the West Marches if need arose. At the Muster held on the 14 February, 1580, for Cumberland Ward, there appeared amongst those from Buckabank John Bowlie armed with a lance."

For a short generation following 1580 the Grahams of the Sark and Esk River valleys were the thorns in the flesh of the English Wardens, and it may well be that John Bewley of Buckabank was signed up in the draft of 1580 to put down the depredations of the Grahams. Though the Grahams had participated in many of the Border troubles prior to this time, the period from 1580 to 1606 was the one in which they were especially active, causing Sir Walter Scott to write: "Few families can boast of more historical renown than that of Graham."

At the time of their rise to special prominence a feud had arisen between the Grahams and the Bells, Carlyles, and Irwins which in 1582 was spoken of as 'like to be the greatest feud ever on these Borders.' "In 1587 complaint was made before the Commission of the West Marches of Scotland against the West Marches of England, by the friends of Adam of Carlisle and the Bells against Walter Grame of Netherby, Davie and Willie his brothers, Richie's Will, and Rob of the Fald, for burning Goddesbrig and killing or carrying off 3,000 cows and oxen, 4,000 sheep and goats, and 500 horses and mares, estimated at £40,000 Scots." The question as to what the Grahams did with so much booty is partly answered by the conjecture of McIntire: "Doubtless, in a quiet way, the citizens

of Carlisle had a tacit understanding with the Grahams and other freebooters in their neighbourhood, and the members of the Butchers', Shoemakers', Tanners', Skinners', and Gloves' Guilds found ample employment in quickly disposing of carcases and hides which might lead to unpleasant identifications."

The finest ballad of Border days is of Kinmont Willie, Willie Armstrong of Kinmont. He was unjustly seized by the English Musgraves in 1596, while attending a court at Kershope, and handed over to the keeper of Carlisle Castle where he remained until rescued by the Duke of Buccleuch with the assistance of the Grahams.

"On 14 April 1596," writes Wilson, "the Scots, with '500 horse-men of Buclughes and Kinmont frendes, did come armed and appointed with gavlockes and crowes of iron, handpeckes, axes and skailinge lathers, unto an owtewarde corner of the base courte of this castell, and to the posterne dore of the same: which they undermyned speedily and quietlie and made themselves possessores of the base courte, brake into the chamber where Will of Kinmont was, carried him awaye, and in their discoverie by the watch lefte for deade two of the watchmen, hurte a servante of myne, one of Kymontes keperes, and were issued againe out of the posterne before they were descried by the watche of the innerwards, and ere resistanc coulde be made'. The guarde, Scrope continued, by reason of the stormy night, were either aslēp or had taken sholter from the violence of the weather, by which the Scots achieved the enterprise with little difficulty. Great was the rejoicing of the deliverers and deep was the annoyance of Lord Scrope..."

"Buccleuch always asserted, and in this he was supported by Scrope, that he was assisted in his exploit by the Grahams, and that he could have done nothing without their co-operation, naming more especially Francis Graham of Canonby and Walter of Netherby, the chief leaders of the clan. The Grahams at that time were a constant thorn in the side of Lord Scrope. In 1596 he proposed that a 'straight' letter should be addressed to him by the Privy Council, commanding him to send up some of them, whose names he specified, without letting them know the cause beforehand, and on their appearance to commit them to prison. He added that he would amply justify the step, and that it would greatly contribute to the common benefit and peace of the district. But the family was too powerful and its position too assured to be thus summarily dealt with. Scrope's language about them was vigorous; he called them 'caterpillars', 'a viperous generation', 'malignant humours', and such like terms. The northern authorities seem to have been of Lord Scrope's opinion, for in 1600 the gentlemen of the county presented a petition to the Council, in which they affirmed that the Grahams, their clan and children, were the chief causes of the decay of the country, and in 1606 the English commissioners informed the Earl of Salisbury that the people of Cumberland abhored and feared the name of Graham...."

In 1593 was fought the last clan battle of note upon the Border. The Maxwells and the Johnstones had long been at feud, but a

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reconciliation had been brought about between the two rival chiefs of their respective clans and they entered into an alliance for mutual support in all quarrels with others. Maxwell was appointed Lord Warden of the West Borders. The Johnstones, according to Mackenzie, "thinking that they had little to fear from the new Warden, provided they did not rob any of the name of Maxwell, made an inroad into Nithsdale, spilt blood...and swept away great plunder. They found themselves mistaken. Whether it was that he felt bound by his office, or that his old feudal hatred revived, Maxwell gathered a force of fifteen hundred horse and foot, and went against the Johnstones. The Johnstones called their friends the Scots to their aid, and waited their enemy on a piece of ground beside the little water of Dryffe, near the town of Lockerby. The Maxwells were defeated with heavy slaughter. Lord Maxwell himself, a 'tall man, and heavy in armour,' was overtaken, struck from his horse, and slain. It is said that the hand which he stretched out for quarter was cut off. Most of those who escaped carried to their graves the marks of deep gashes about the face and head, which occasioned the saying, that they had got a 'Lockerby lick'."

Upon the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603, King James VI of Scotland became the ruler of both Scotland and England. At the very outset of his reign King James was confronted with the old difficulties of the Border land, for while he was crossing the boundary into England he learned of a destructive foray into Cumberland which reached as far as Penrith. The raid was made by the Grahams of the Esk to the number of eighty, headed by Walter Graham of Netherby, who felt that until James was crowned king in England the laws of the kingdom ceased and were of no force and that all offences done in the meantime were not punishable. Though the raiders fled in terror at the approach of a strong English force sent against them, some of them were captured and hanged, and many of their houses were blown up and burned.

"King James was fond of repeating, in his conceited way," writes Mackenzie, "that his accession to the throne of England had turned the borders of two hostile nations into the heart of one loving people. He ordered the places of strength on the borders to be dismantled, and their iron gates to be beaten into plough-shares. But it was not easy to make a Borderer lay down the lance for the olive branch. The most formidable offenders were carried to the Continent by Buccleuch, where the greater part of them fell in the Belgic wars." Many of these, as will soon be seen, were Grahams.

"For the speedy suppression of offenders and the restoration of law and order," writes Wilson, "the...borders...were placed under the jurisdiction of a royal commission.... All persons living within the bounds of the commission or in certain other specified districts were forbidden the use of armour, weapons, and horses, 'savinge meane naggs for their tillage', and the troublesome inhabitants should be removed to some other place 'where the change of aire will make in them an exchange of their manners.' The Grahams of Esk were the first to feel the inconvenience of the new regime. The commissioners were determined to root them out. Sir Wilfrid

Lawson stated in 1605 that 'if the Grahams were not, these parts would be as free from blood and theft as Yorkshire'. No time was lost in arranging for their removal. One hundred and fifty of them were selected as 'fyt for his Majestee's service', and transported to the cautionary towns of Flushing and Brill.... But the members of the clan who submitted voluntarily to expatriation were not contented in their new sphere. True to their traditions of lawlessness, they returned for the most part without leave; some by desertion and others by passport, at which the king was highly offended and ordered their arrest and imprisonment till his pleasure was known. It was easier to give the order than to carry it out. The Grahams rode about in small companies with pistols and lances, and succeeded for a considerable time in eluding their pursuers.... As soon as a resolute course was taken, the Grahams, not wishing to hazard their lives, submitted to transportation to Ireland. The commissioners were able to report...on 13 September 1606, that the chief Grahams were sent to Workington under the escort of the sheriff and...horsemen (They were conveyed to Dublin in six ships and sent to Connaught, the company consisting of 114 Grahams and 45 horses.); there were not left then between Line and Sark more than three Grahams of ability, of whom two were more than eighty years of age. All the notorious offenders, whose manner terrified peaceful men, had gone away: some of their wives, who could not go then, would follow in the spring. ...Esk, Sark and Line were purged of evil men....

"The expatriation of the Grahams did not reduce the district to peaceful government. There was 'that bloodie and theevish clanne of Armstrongs of Whithaugh in Liddesdale by whom and their allies many horrible spoils and cruell murthers have been committed....'"

It was many a day after this before peace and order settled upon the Border. The moss-troopers continued to 'lift' cattle, and followed their old habits of plunder for a full generation longer. King James visited the Border on several occasions, the last being in 1617 when he was at Dumfries. All the leading families of the country round about were present to see the king present to the citizens, in token of amity, the little silver cannon that they still treasure.

When this same king, and his son, tried to force the Episcopal Church System upon the Scottish people, the Scots of Dumfriesshire, in common with those elsewhere, signed the Covenant expressing their intention to resist with arms any attempt to fasten the unwanted religious forms upon them. The Covenant was signed in 1638 and on two occasions in the following two years the Scottish army marched to the Border to meet the advancing English army. Caerlaverock Castle, held for the King, was taken by the Covenanters in 1640. In 1645 Carlisle Castle underwent a heroic defense on behalf of King Charles I and, says McIntire, "we can see in imagination the gaunt famine-stricken garrison...holding out cheerfully as long as their strength would endure, making sallies to bring in provisions, gazing from the ramparts to welcome the relief which never came, and compelled at last to an honourable surrender." The besiegers destroyed the western bays of the Carlisle Cathedral and

what was left of the chapter house, cloisters, and the Canon's houses. Carlisle's population at this time was less than 2,500. The siege had lasted from October 1644 to June 25, 1645.

In 1648, just prior to the execution of King Charles I and the establishment of the Commonwealth Government under Oliver Cromwell, the Scots were in possession of the king and were marching toward London. Cromwell marched against them and toward Carlisle which had been seized by those who sympathized with the king. As Cromwell marched with his army over Broadfield, a little to the east of Rose Castle, Raughton, and Raughtonhead, it is said that he was provoked by the ill-timed boasting of a person, who fired a gun from the castle by way of defiance. In retaliation Cromwell had his men demolish a great part of the castle by fire. Passing on northward to Carlisle, Cromwell was able to bring about its surrender. The seventeenth century saw much fighting in Cumberland County during the long struggle between the King and Parliament. In 1651 the Scottish king and the Scotch leaders, with 14,000 Scots entered England by Carlisle in a desperate effort to seize the English throne. They were defeated by Cromwell's army of 30,000.

During most of the 1650's Scotland enjoyed the blessing of a firm, just, and strong government under Cromwell, and England likewise. "It is true," states Mackenzie, "that ten or twelve thousand English troops were maintained in Scotland. But they were the police of the country against Border thieves and Highland reavers...." "A man might ride over all Scotland with a switch in his hand and a hundred pounds in his pocket; which he could not have done these five hundred years."

The following decades were as tumultuous as the 1650's had been peaceful. Another effort was made to force the Scots from their century-old Presbyterianism. In 1666 fifty horsemen and a few foot soldiers marched straight to Dumfries where they took Sir James Turner prisoner. With an ever-increasing army of oppressed people they marched toward Edinburgh, but were prevented from seizing the Scottish capital. Many Dumfriesshire men were killed and others were captured and later executed or banished.

These were the years of the Covenanters and the great religious persecution which lasted for twenty-eight years. The great majority of the Scottist people had signed a solemn covenant that they would maintain their religion, Presbyterianism, in the same state in which it existed in 1580, and to resist all innovations introduced since that time. It was especially aimed at the introduction of Episcopal forms from England. The government excluded more than four hundred ministers from their parish churches. People and ministers began the practise of meeting in the open. Mackenzie wrote: "Field meetings, or conventicles as they were termed, grew much more frequent, and were attended by much larger numbers. The men adopted the practice of coming armed for self-defence, if they should be attacked. The blue-bonneted Covenanter sat on the hill-side to hear the word of the living God, and the sheathed broad-sword, laid across the open Bible on his knees, held down its

leaves against the ruffling wind. The conventicles sometimes numbered many thousands, so that any party of military likely to be called to the spot on a short notice could not venture to interrupt them. They heard the word of life; their infants were sprinkled with the water of baptism from the moorland burn....

"Against these field meetings the whole fury of persecution was now directed. Any minister who preached in the fields, or even in a house which was so full that some of the hearers were out of doors, was punishable with death. Bands of soldiers roamed the country to hunt out all who were suspected of attending the conventicles. Whoever was present at one was liable to be fined, imprisoned, or sold as a slave in Barbadoes or Virginia..... As many as seventeen thousand persons were punished in one year for the crime of attending conventicles. It was all in vain. Conventicles increased....

The English court employed Scots to fight Scots. "A body of ten thousand Highlanders was mustered, half savage clansmen from the mountains, hating with an ancient grudge the...Lowlanders.... This Highland host...was marched upon the west country.... To the surprise of the barbarous host, no enemy appeared. Peaceful country people gazed on them in dismay as they passed, or fled at their approach. There was...an astounding opportunity for plunder..... The Highlanders spread all over the west, plundering and ravaging without mercy. They robbed all they met. They swept off everything of value from the dwellings....

"The savage horde were allowed the range of this robbers' paradise for three months. As they passed...on their way back to the hills, they looked like men returning from the sack of a town...."

The years 1684 and 1685 went far beyond the rest in cruelty and blood and were known as The Killing Time. The Duke of York declared that there would never be peace in Scotland until all the country from the Border to the Forth was turned into a hunting-field. "The soldiers had orders to go through the country and kill at their own absolute discretion. Every common soldier was judge of life or death over every person he met." One of the worst persecutors of the time was Colonel John Graham of Claverhouse, in no way related to the Grahams of Dumfriesshire. In 1679 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Dumfriesshire. He was responsible for the shooting of many natives of the shire on account of their adherence to the Covenants. Many others were executed after trial or were exiled. An example of the wanton murder of the time occurred in 1685 in Eskdalemuir, home of the Graham ancestors. It follows:

"Widow Hislop, a quiet, honest woman, dwelt with her children in the parish of Hutton in Annandale. One of the suffering people, who was 'upon his hiding,' came to her house. He was ill...and he grew rapidly worse. In a few days he died. The widow feared mischief, because she had dared to shelter the wanderer.... She therefore caused her sons to dig a grave in the fields near by, and buried him at night. The grave was observed. Johnstone, laird of Westerhall, came with a party of men and dug up the body.... Westerhall immediately went to the house, spoiled it of everything portable, and levelled it with the ground. The widow and her children

were thus turned houseless into the fields.

"Claverhouse fell upon the eldest son, Andrew, wandering about, seized him, and brought him a prisoner to Westerhall. He was a mere lad, but happy is the country that has produced such lads. Westerhall urged his instant death. Claverhouse...was not in the killing humour that day, and opposed it. Westerhall insisting, he yielded, saying, 'The blood of this poor fellow be on your head, Westerhall; I am free of it.' He ordered three of his men to shoot the prisoner. When they were ready to fire, they bade Andrew draw his bonnet over his eyes. Andrew would not. He could look his death-bringers in the face without fear, he said; and had nothing whereof he was ashamed. Holding up his Bible, he charged them to answer for what they were about to do, at the great day, when they shall be judged by that book. He lies buried in the place where he was shot - Craighaugh in Eskdale Muir."

Comparative peace settled upon both kingdoms when William of Orange succeeded to the English throne in 1689. During the preceding year the garrison of Carlisle had been foiled in an attempt to maintain King James II on the throne.

Though the two kingdoms had had a common king since 1603, each had its own laws, its own Parliament, and its own officers of state. In 1705 it seemed that war would again break out between the two and men were drilling on both sides of the boundary. Wiser counsel prevailed, however, and in 1707 the two kingdoms were united and Scotland's Parliament was merged in that of England. "The two nations, which in the course of their history had fought with each other three hundred and fourteen battles, and slain each other's subjects - more than a million of men - were now one." Though Scotland greatly benefitted in a material way, the union was heartily hated for a generation or two.

The Border wars were ended, but flurries occurred in 1715 and 1745 when two Stuart pretenders marched across the border in an effort to secure the throne. Little occurred in 1715, but in 1745 Bonnie Prince Charlie, in his march to and from England, passed through Dumfriesshire and Cumberland. From the burgh of Dumfries he exacted a large sum of money, as well as many pairs of shoes for his soldiery. Carlisle surrendered to him and he was proclaimed king at Carlisle Cross. The Scots then passed on southward, perhaps to plunder Rose Castle. The vicar, "Story seems to have been expecting them; as he had prepared 'a great spread' and employed additional help from the village to minister to 'the creature-comforts' of the Highlanders. They arrived on Sunday, when the Priest was saying his office in (Dalston) Church. The rebels are said to have acted 'verra impidently' while they were partaking of Story's hospitality, one of them going so far as to compliment the person in question on her good looks. They marched back to Carlisle, not having molested Rose...."

The dove of peace at long last settled upon the Border.

Jane Patterson Bewley had a first cousin, Robert Graham, who emigrated to the United States in 1856. The news of his success may have had a small part in helping the Bewleys to decide to go to the New World. He was the first of the Grahams to migrate, being 28 years old at the time. He used to like to tell the following story with great glee; according to John C. Little:

"On arriving in this country in the summer time they lost a trunk filled with Scotch blankets. In the fall he made a trip from their Wisconsin home to Milwaukee to try to find it. There was a big storehouse near the dock where he thought it would be. On making enquiries he was told it was not there, but he insisted and asked if he might make a search. They gave an unwilling consent but told him he must put everything back in place again. This he agreed to do, threw off his coat, and went to work handling boxes, barrels, and trunks of every description. In the back corner at the very bottom he found his precious blankets that were destined to keep himself and family warm through many Wisconsin winters.

He expressed the trunk, and took the train for home. On the way he stuck his head outside the window and his hat blew off. On arriving at Waupun minus a hat, he went into a store and said he wanted to buy a 'lang crooned' hat. The clerk, not understanding what was wanted, commenced to show him all kinds of hats; but, with a pass of his hand he waved them all aside. 'I want a lang crooned hat,' he said with much emphasis.

As the supply of likely hats had all been shown, in desperation the clerk finally brought a dress silk hat. 'That's the hat I want,' he said; so Robert Graham bought and paid for a lang crooned hat. He had seven miles to walk home. Being an athlete in wrestling and running, as soon as he got out of town he commenced to run to cover the distance to his home in the shortest time possible. It was a dark night in the fall of the year 1856 and he had not gone very far when he fell over a cow lying in the middle of the road. The lang crooned hat fell off and rolled into the ditch. He stormed and asked himself, 'What kind of a country is this that people keep their kye lying right in the middle of the road?' It took a long search on hands and knees to find the lang crooned hat, but he was successful after a while and finally arrived home."

Funerals in the south of Scotland were attended by men only two centuries ago. When a funeral procession entered the churchyard, the beadle or sexton reverently spread over the coffin a funeral pall, or mortcloth, for the use of which a fee was charged.

Slander, Sabbath-breaking, swearing, drinking, and tale-bearing were punished by fines, whipping, the pillory, and sometimes very eccentric penances.

High Muir lies between Hotts Farm and Kennedy's Corner and both belong to Springkell estate which extends over some miles of country and includes a number of farms, private houses, etc. High Muir is a wild stretch of moor land, rough heather, etc. The few houses or cottages that were once on it are long since demolished. The moor was 2 or 3 miles around and was often visited by the children of Mary Graham Patterson.

John Patterson Mann and George Patterson Bowley went to the Chicago World's Fair together, July 30 to Aug. 8, 1893. Later, John visited the Bowleys at Lochinvar, Dec. 4-20, 1893, helping with the farm work. Later he returned to England.

The 1928 Directory of Scotland, which lists all heads of families, gives hundreds of Grahams, Patersons and Pattersons, only 30 Telfers and Telfords, 27 Parkers, 4 Croziers, 2 Gasses, 1 Bowley, and no Fenners. Patterson is not nearly so common as Paterson. In 1861, the name Smith was the most common surname in all of Scotland; Brown the third; Anderson the ninth; Paterson the seventeenth; and Graham the thirty-ninth.

The Graham and related families of Eskdalemuir on Nov. 28, 1754 gave a church collection for the College of New Jersey. This developed into Princeton College and Seminary where at least two Graham descendants attended school nearly 200 years later.

A sidelight on the low state of religion in the Dumfriesshire parishes, during the troublous period about 1560, is afforded by this excerpt, which also gives an idea of the English and spelling of that time: "And in respect of the great necessitie of the Kirks of Annerdaill, Ewidaill, and Eskdale, and the rest of the Kirks of the Dails quhilk (which) are altogether vnplantit, as lykewayes of the Kirks of Cathnes and Ros, in the quhilks it is regraitit that in many of them the holie communioune was never celebrate: Therfor, the Assemblie has givin and grantit...thair full power and commissioun to the...Bischop of Glasgoq, (and Mr John Knox,) for visitatioun of the Kirks...with power to them to plant Ministers at the Kirks...and to try the literaturo, qualificatioun, and conversatioun of such as are already plantit, and in case of vusifficency to deprive them from thair functiouns; with power also to cause kirks be reedified quher as they are demolished; and if need beis to vnite kirks quher (where) necessitic requyers; and to report...to the nixt Assemblie..." From "Acts and Proceedings of the General Assemblies of the Kirk of Scotland..." Part III, pp. 1061-2. Edinburgh, 1845.

The custom of general feasting at weddings and christenings was still continued as late as 1800 in many villages in Scotland, in Wales, and in Cumberland County.

A bibliography of church and parish histories of the Graham-Patterson area of Dumfriesshire would include the following works: (1) J.J. Reid: The Barony of Mouswald and its Barons. (Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., 1888.) (2) Robert Bruce Armstrong: The History of Liddesdale, Eskdale, Ewesdale, Wauchopedale, and the Debateable Land. (Vol. I only published, Edinburgh, 1883.) (3) James Brydone: Records of Eskdalemuir (from the "Memorabilia of the Parish of Eskdalemuir," 1793-1803, by William Brown, D.D. (Trans. Hawick Arch. Soc., 1873.) (4) John C. Dick: The Antiquities of Eskdalemuir. (Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Soc., 1898.) (5) The Parish of Ewes. (Trans. Hawick Arch. Soc., 1875.) (6) John and Robert Hyslop: Langholm as it Was: A History of Langholm and Eskdale from the Earliest Times. (Sunderland, 1912.) (7) John Hyslop:

Echoes from the Border Hills, the Reminiscences of John Hyslop, Langholm. (Sunderland, 1912.) (8) Hew Scott: *Fasti Ecclesiae Scotticaneae*, The Succession of Ministers in the Church of Scotland from the Reformation. (Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd, 1917, Vol. II.) Pages 201-2, 218-9, 232-4, 239-240, 437-8. (9) Statistical Account of Scotland, Vols. 1, 2, 6, 7, 13, 14, 21. (10) Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. 4 (c.1835). (11) Sir Herbert Maxwell: A History of Dumfries and Galloway. (Wm. Blackwood, Edinburgh, 1896.) This has at page 320 a very good map of the Graham-Patterson area and a complete bibliography as well. (12) Pease: The Lord Wardens of the Marches. This has a very good map of the Debateable Land, up to Canonby, above Eskdalemuir, to Dumfries, and down to Carlisle. (13) Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland - County of Dumfries, 1920. This is excellent and has much material on the Grahams and Eskdalemuir, et al. (14) Louisa G. Graeme: Or and Sable, a Book of the Graemes and Grahams. (Wm. Brown, 26 Princes St., Edinburgh, 1903.) Only 295 copies of this 720-page book were printed. It has a good deal on the various Graham branches, though the Eskdalemuir branch cannot definitely be linked with any of them. (15) John Graham: Condition of the Border at the Union. Destruction of the Graham Clan. (E.P. Dutton & Co., N.Y., 2nd ed., 1907.) (16) James Taylor: The Great Historic Families of Scotland. Vol. II, pp. 141-181 and ff. deals with the Grahams in Scotland. (17) Robert Borland: Border Raids and Reivers. (Thos. Fraser, Dalbeattie, 1898.) This is a good book. (18) James Logan Mack: The Border Line from the Solway Firth to the North Sea, Along the Marches of Scotland and England. (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, new & rev. ed., 1926.) This has 119 pictures and a good map of the Border. (19) Wm. Pagan: The Birthplace and Parentage of William Paterson, Founder of the Bank of England, and Projector of the Darien Scheme... (Wm. P. Nimmo, Edinburgh, 1865.)

The Telfer, Telford, and Telfour surnames all come from the same meaning - "the son of Tailfer," i.e., cut-iron. This name seems to have originally flourished in the Lowlands, and to have worked its way across the Border into Northumberland. "The corruption into Telford must not lead us astray, although it looks distinctly local. Thomas Telford, the great engineer, used to say, 'When I was ignorant of Latin, I did not suspect that Telfor, my true name, might be translated, 'I bear arms' (*tela fero*), and thinking it unmeaning, adopted Telford.'" In the neighbourhood of Newcastle the two forms are common, and in recent generations either form was used by people of the same stock... 1558...is the earliest instance I can find in the district.

On Nov. 1, 1696, twenty-eight people were drowned at Canonbie after attending church. Reference is made to one in an inscription in the churchyard: 'Here lyes George Tealfer, who died in the water, Nov. the 1, 1696, being the Lord's day, as they were going home from the Kirk.' (Cf. Trans. Cumb. and Westm. Ant. and Arch. Soc., Vol. VIII, p. 287.) - From C.W. Bardsley: *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*. (London, Henry Frowde, 1901.)

Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon and King of Westphalia, in 1803 married Elizabeth Patterson, born in 1785 to William Patterson, "probably descended from...Robert Paterson...the original of Sir Walter Scott's Old Mortality."

THE SCOTTISH PEASANTRY

The conditions depicted in the book, "The Works of Robert Burns; with An Account of His Life, and...Some Observations on the Charactor and Condition of the Scottish Peasantry" (London, 1803), are probably very true of Scotland, particularly the Lowlands, during the whole of the 1700's and early part of the 1800's. Written at the time, and to illustrate the conditions near where Burns lived, the extracts from the book given below reveal the character and condition of the humbler population. Burns was born in Ayr, a shire adjoining Dumfriesshire, and he lived nearly all his adult life in Dumfriesshire.

"A slight acquaintance with the peasantry of Scotland, will serve to convince an unprejudiced observer, that they possess a degree of intelligence not generally found among the same class of men in other countries of Europe. In the very humblest conditio-
n of Scottish peasants, every one can read, and most persons are more or less skilled in writing and arithmetic; and under the disguise of their uncouth appearance, and of their peculiar manner and dialect, a stranger will observe a degree of information, cor-
responding to these acquirements." "These advantages they owe to the legal provision made by the parliament of Scotland in 1646, for the establishment of a school in every parish throughout the kingdom." "...Many of the farmers, and even some of the cottagers, submit to much privation, that they may obtain, for one of their sons at least, the precarious advantages of a learned education... In the country parish-schools, the English language, writing, and accounts, are generally taught at the rate of six shillings, and Latin at the rate of ten or twelve shillings, per annum." "When the public schools were established, the instruction...partook of the religious character of the people. The Catechism...was the universal school-book, and was put into the hands of the young peasant as soon as he had acquired a knowledge of his alphabet..." "After the Assembly's Catechism, the Proverbs of Solomon, and the New and Old Testament, followed in regular succession." "The in-
formation and the religious education of the peasant of Scotland, promote sedateness of conduct, and habits of thought and reflec-
tion."

"When the Reformation was established in Scotland, instrumental music was banished from the churches, as savouring too much of 'profane minstrelsy'. Instead of being regulated by an instrument, the voices of the congregation are led and directed by a person under the name of a precentor and people are always expected to join in the tune which he chooses for the psalm which is to be sung. Church-music is therefore a part of the education of the peasantry of Scotland, in which they are usually instructed in the long winter-nights by the parish schoolmaster, who is generally the precentor, or by itinerant teachers..." "This branch of education had, in the last reign, fallen into neglect, but was revived about thirty or forty years ago, when the music itself was reformed and improved." "The winter is also the season when they acquire dancing, and indeed almost all their instruction. They are taught to

usually a barn... The dance is lighted by candles... Reels, strathspeys, country-dances, and hornpipes are here produced... The attachment of the people of Scotland...to this amusement is very great. After the labours of the day are over, young men and women walk many miles, in the cold and dreary nights of the winter, to these country-dancing-schools; and the instant that the violin sounds a Scottish air, fatigue seems to vanish, the toil-bent rustic becomes erect, his features brighten with sympathy; every nerve seems to thrill with sensation, and every artery to vibrate with life... Their modes of dancing, as well as their tunes, are common to every rank in Scotland, and are now generally known. In our own day they have penetrated into England..."

"...The more elderly and serious part of the people of every persuasion, tolerate rather than approve these meetings of the young of both sexes..."

"...The pictures of love and happiness exhibited in their rural songs, are early impressed on the mind of the peasant... Hence...a Scottish peasant often exerts a spirit of adventure, of which a Spanish cavalier need not be ashamed. After the labours of the day are over, he sets out for the habitation of his mistress, perhaps at many miles distance... He approaches her in secrecy, under the disguise of night. A signal at the door or window, perhaps agreed on, and understood by none but her, gives information of his arrival... But if she favours his addresses, she escapes unobserved, and receives the vow of her lover under the gloom of twilight, or the deeper shade of night."

"The manners and appearance of the Scottish peasantry do not bespeak to a stranger the degree of their cultivation. In their own country, their industry is inferior to that of the same description of men in the southern division of the island. Industry and the useful arts reached Scotland later than England... The Scottish farmers have in general neither the opulence nor the comforts of those of England, neither vest the same capital in the soil... Their clothing, their food, and their habitations, are almost every where inferior."

"A striking...character of the Scottish peasantry, is...the strength of their domestic attachments... Even in the humblest ranks of the peasantry, the earnings of the children may generally be considered as at the disposal of their parents; perhaps in no country is so large a portion of the wages of labour applied to the support and comfort of those whose days of labour are past. A similar strength of attachment extends through all the domestic relations."

"An attachment to the land of their birth is, indeed, common to all men... In mountainous countries it is generally found more active than in plains, because there the necessities of life often require a closer union of the inhabitants; and more especially because...the inhabitants...are usually divided into small communities on the sides of their separate vallies, and on the banks of their respective streams... It may also be remarked, that mountainous countries are often peculiarly calculated to nourish sentiments of national pride and independence... In such countries...inferior nations have maintained their independence against their more powerful neighbours... It will explain to us why, among the natives of Scotland...we so generally find a partial attachment to the land of their birth..."

The family life of our ancestors of the fourth, fifth, and sixth generations back is very beautifully portrayed in Robert Burns' poem, "The Cotters' Saturday Night." Burns was a contemporary of our ancestors of these generations and his poems must have been enjoyed by them. The Scotch ancestors of this time were mainly sheep-farmers and they are well described in the following:

"The shepherds of the Southern Highlands of Scotland...form a class unique in Scotland, and unparalleled in the range of European society. They are thinly scattered over the country, and pass their days in solitude and seclusion: their cottages are often miles asunder; and during the inclemency of winter, they may be barred for months from social intercourse, by the wreathing snow that chokes up their pathways, while even in summer their time is spent in lonely watchings on the hills, and their meetings are few, save when on the morning of the Sabbath they assemble at the church in the valley....

It is seldom that you can encounter a shepherd upon the hills, that he is not busily occupied with a book, whilst his plaid, thrown across his arm, shelters the beams of the sun from the page over which he has lain down to ponder; and every idea he is imbibing takes a tinge from the sublimity or beauty of the scenery by which he is surrounded. From his daily and uninterrupted stream of knowledge, they derive an acquaintance with literature and the world, unparalleled in any equally humble class of any country in Europe, and excelled by few in the higher walks of life." (Quoted from "A Hundred Years Ago" in *The Nation and Athenaeum*, Vol. 42, No. 22, March 3, 1928, page 813.)

Dumfriesshire had several connections with literary men. Robert Burns lived at Dumfries, 1791-6, and nearby at Ellisland. Thomas Carlyle, 1795-1881, is buried at Ecclefechan. He taught at Annan and Gretna Green, 1814-6. The home of Ellen in Sir Walter Scott's *Lochinvar* was at Netherby. The setting of *Guy Mannering* was at Caerlaverock Castle. Wordsworth and Keats wrote sonnets at the grave of Burns in Dumfries. James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd and Poet, lived just a few miles north of Eskdalemuir.

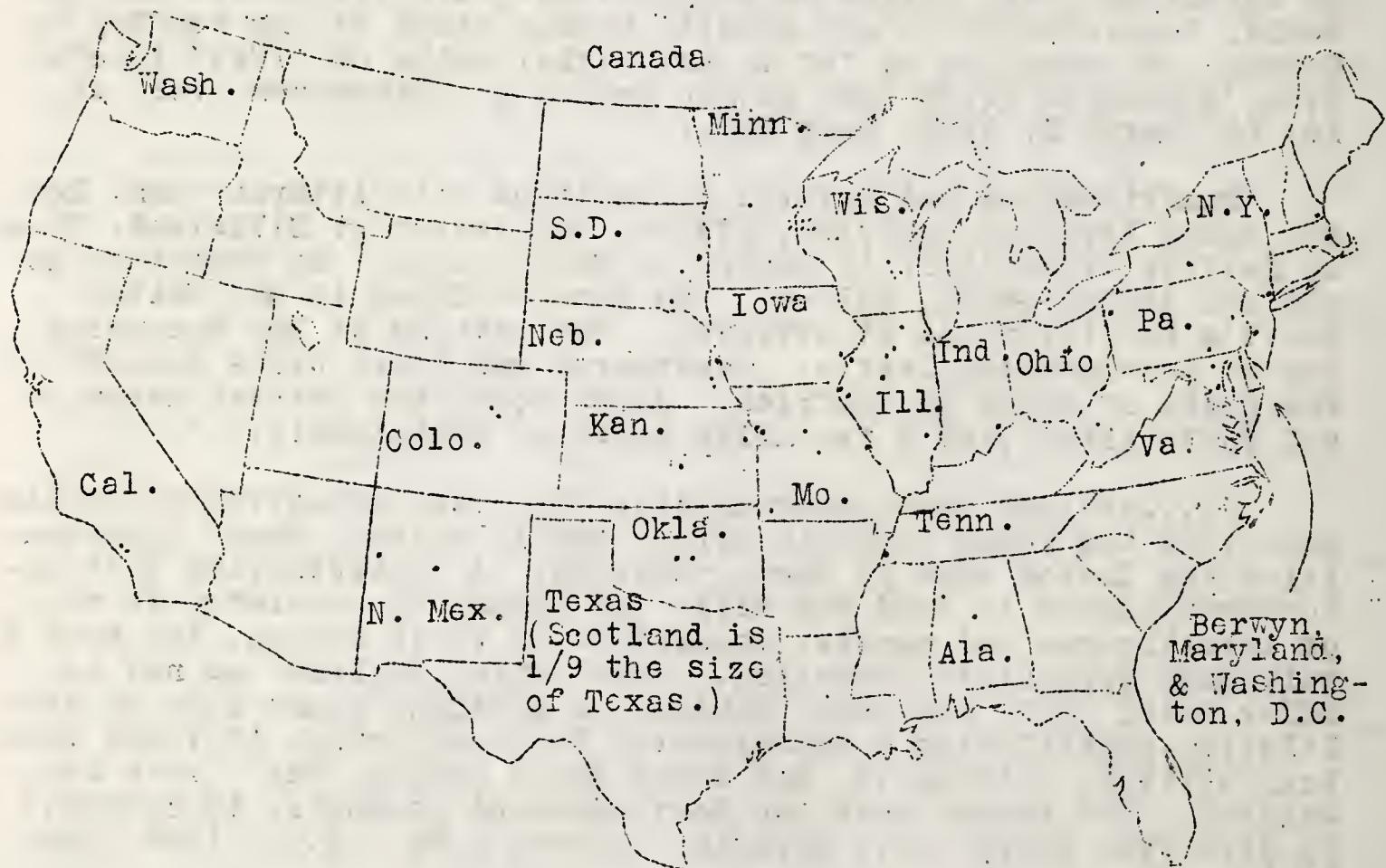
"...Scotland gave opportunities for cheap education unrivalled except in the young republic across the Atlantic. These opportunities the Scotch owed to their religion. A Protestantism that encouraged laymen to read the Bible and opened the ministry to men of intelligence and morals, regardless of their origin, had need of universal elementary education. This, which England was not to offer until 1870, had been provided in Scotland since 1696 by legislation establishing a schoolmaster in every parish to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and Latin for a nominal fee. As a consequence, the Scotch were the best educated peasantry in Europe."⁷ (Quoted from Emery Neff: *Carlyle*. Norton & Co., N.Y., 1932, page 17.)

BEWLEY ADDENDA

A Bewley tendency found in England and in the United States, and also among the Atkinsons, whose mother was Elizabeth Bewley, was asthma. A number of the Bewley-Atkinson cousins had it. Thus, seemingly, it was a Bewley, rather than a Graham-Patterson, weakness.

The children of Jane and John Pearson Bewley had just enough Scotch accent to be noticeable by others. They also used certain words not commonly used by Americans. Some which Jessie and, doubtless, the others too used were: 'gumption' for sense, 'haft-fets' for buttocks, 'peckle' for kernel, 'shank-ups-neggie' for feet, etc.

George Patterson Bewley and Katinka observed their fiftieth wedding anniversary at a reception from 7 to 10 P.M., Friday, Nov. 28, 1947 at Berwyn, Maryland. Katinka wrote: "We are hoping to have all our children and their families together, and a few friends to help us celebrate. Emily's son Arthur has just graduated to Senior High School. He is very tall, the tallest one of all our family. Jessie's son Charles (Jim) is taking a course in architecture and is very interested in it. Ethel's Helen Frances has graduated to Junior High School and is a fine musician and a very fine young lady. Marguerite is hoping a son George will arrive early in February 1948."



A map of the United States showing present and former homes of Graham, Graham-Patterson, and Bewley descendants.

1 inch equals
about 425 miles.

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